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IMPEACHMENT.

The Opening Argument for the Defence Concluded.

Gen. Thomas' Attempts to Obtain the War Office.

The President's Instructions Regarding His Action.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10.

The Senate was fuller than might have been expected in view of the severe storm which began yesterday in snow and ended to-day in rain. The audience was for once about half composed of gentlemen, the first occurrence of the kind since the trial began. The ticket system still stands, under the influence of the female friends of the Senators, and it will probably last until the end of the trial.

CONTINUATION OF MR. CURTIS' ARGUMENT.

As soon as the journal was read, Judge CURTIS resumed his argument. He referred to the second and third articles charging violations of the law and Constitution in the appointment of Gen. THOMAS as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and held that the charges were unfounded, because the act of 1795 conferred upon the President the power to fill vacancies temporarily by an assignment of some person to such vacancy, such assignment not to last longer than six months, and this law was not repealed by the statute of 1863, which limited such assignments to cases of absence, sickness, &c., but even if it was repealed, it was an open question of construction, and it was no more a crime to construe it one way than another. The argument on this point was very ingenious, but it did not strike the ears of most people as being very convincing. He then passed to the charges of conspiracy in the fourth and sixth articles, which allege a conspiracy in violation of the act of 1861. He first held that there was no conspiracy in violation of that act, because the language of the act was not applicable. It related to conspiracies in any State or Territory, and did not include the District of Columbia—a technical quibble not worthy of the rest of the argument. But further, there was certainly no conspiracy, because when the President authorized Gen. THOMAS to act as Secretary of War *ad interim* he invoked only the spirit of military obedience, and THOMAS could not do otherwise than obey. He cited the construction of a similar order by Gen. GRANT, and said that in the present case there was no conspiracy except to go to law. He passed over the fifth and seventh articles, which place the charges of conspiracy under the common law, very briefly saying that as they did not allege the violation of any law, it was not worth while to discuss their charges. In arguing the charges of the ninth article he stated that the theory of the Managers would be wholly disproved by the testimony for the defence, which would show the reasons why the President sent for Gen. EMORY; that it was because he wished to obtain information about military movements, which he had been informed had been made, and of which it was his duty to take cognizance.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

He argued the charges of the tenth article at great length, first alluding to the question what are impeachable offences. On this point he quoted WILSON's argument against impeachment in December last, against BUTLER's argument on Monday week. He then said he would forbear to go into the history of the precedents on this subject, but would examine the question in the light of our own Constitution. What definition did it make of impeachable offences? He thought its language, "treason, bribery and other other high crimes and misdemeanors," ought to be sufficiently explicit to settle the whole question. The crimes comprehended by the Constitution must be such as are made so by laws existing at the time the crimes are committed. There could be no crime or misdemeanor without a law to make it such. As to the speeches, he did not attempt to excuse them, or deny the authenticity of the reports of them, but he entered into a long argument to show that the only portion of impropriety or misdemeanor must depend upon whether what was said was true or false. He quoted the Sedition act and MADISON's writings to show the guards which the founders of the Government had thrown around the right of free speech, and maintained that the Senate could not set itself up in judgment as to whether the President spoke properly or not. If it did, it assumed a dangerous privilege, which had caused the heads of thousands of men and women in the revolutionary days of France to roll under the guillotine.

THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

As to the eleventh article he would allude to it very briefly. It seemed to be made up out of charges previously worked up in others. It was a compound of improper speech and alleged conspiracy, which was sufficiently answered in the answer to the previous articles. In conclusion he invoked the Senate to see to it that justice was done, and that it so deal with this case that it might stand the scrutiny of future ages.

On the reassembling of the Senate, Mr. EVARTS, on behalf of the defence, introduced the first piece of documentary evidence, to wit, an order of Secretary STANTON to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, after the latter assumed to act as Secretary of War, requiring him to repair to his office, and exercise his regular duties as Adjutant-General.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. THOMAS.

Gen. THOMAS was then called as the first witness for the defence, and proceeded to testify to what the President said to him when he gave him the order to proceed to the War Department and take possession of it. After testifying to the fact that he went there and demanded possession, he was proceeding to tell what the President said to him at the second interview between them that day, when Mr. BUTLER objected on the ground that the declarations of the accused, after the act charged had been committed, could not be admitted as evidence. On this point a very vigorous discussion arose between Mr. BUTLER and Mr. BINGHAM on the part of the Managers, and Mr. EVARTS on the part of the defence. The prosecution referred to the well-established principle that the declarations of a criminal after the act are inadmissible, while the defence held that only thus could they show the President's intent. After a sharp controversy, lasting three-quarters of an hour, the Chief Justice said he would submit the question to the Senate. The yeas and nays were demanded, and by a vote of 42 to 10, the Senate decided to admit the evidence.

Senator SUMNER voted to admit the evidence, which was greeted with laughter and manifestations of approval, it being the first non-partisan vote he had given in the trial.

Gen. THOMAS then related what occurred at this interview in the afternoon, when the President responded, "that's right, go on." He next related the circumstances of his arrest, and his call upon the President on his way to the Court, stating to him that the matter had got into the courts, whereupon the President remarked "that's where I want it." He next gave a ludicrous description of his second demand for the War Office on the 22d instant, during which he recounted the friendly intercourse between himself and Mr. STANTON, resulting in the taking of sundry friendly drinks. Here Mr. BUTLER again raised the question as to whether the decision of the Senate to admit the Presidents declarations covered everything down to the 9th of March, when the Senate decided that it did, Gen. THOMAS then stated explicitly that at no time had the President ever authorized him to use force, intimidation or threats to obtain possession of the War Office.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. BUTLER then subjected the witness to a very long and severe cross-examination, in which, by his persistent cross-questioning and badgering, he succeeded in badly breaking down his testimony in several respects. Gen. THOMAS testified that the first positive intimation he had of his appointment was on the 18th of February, though he had on another occasion testified to an earlier date, which he claimed was an error. On being sharply questioned as to whether he received any intimation from the President that he should use force, he said he had not, and being asked to explain why he asserted his intention to use force in his conversations with WILKESON, BURLEIGH and KARSENER first said that talk was mere brag, and afterward that he construed his letter of appointment to warrant him in the use of force if he found it necessary. BUTLER next proved that the President had continued up to the present time to recognize THOMAS as Secretary of War, Judge CURTIS' assumption that the removal was not accomplished, to the contrary, notwithstanding; that he attended Cabinet meetings at the invitation of the President, and that the only reason why he did not transact the business of Secretary of War was, that he could get none of the business into his possession. He also unwittingly revealed the fact that he had once submitted to the President, and the President had considered, a plan by which Gen. GRANT was to be a catspaw in this matter, to-wit, that he, THOMAS, as Secretary of War, should address a letter to GRANT, directing him to require the heads of the several bureaus of the War Department to send their papers to THOMAS as Secretary of war, and they being military officers would have to obey. The reason the President did not adopt this plan was, THOMAS said, that the impeachment trial was going on. THOMAS' evidence, as a whole, really damaged the cause of the defense. He lacked nerve and composure, and frequently became badly confused. His important statements for the defense are that the President never authorized him to use any force, and that be once stated after THOMAS' arrest that he wanted the matter to get into the courts, the weight of which are more than balanced by the important admissions on the cross-examination. This is the reason why THOMAS was not called as a witness by the Managers. They expected to make him more useful when the defence should place him in their hands, and they are quite jubilant over the result.

The session of the Court lasted for five and a half hours. THOMAS was the only witness called.

WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

The following additional witnesses were summoned by the defence to-day: GEORGE P. FISHER, Associate Justice Supreme Court District Columbia; JAMES O. CLEPHANE, short-hand writer; HORATIO KING, formerly Assis'ant Postmaster-General; RETURN J. MEIGS, Clerk Supreme Court District Columbia, who is ordered to bring with him the papers in the case of the United States vs. L. THOMAS.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 10.

The President *pro tem.* called the Senate to order. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

The Chair was vacated for the Chief Justice, and the Court was opened by proclamation in due form at five minutes past 12 o'clock, whereupon the Managers and members of the House were successively announced and took their places. The Journal of yesterday was read. The gallery, in the meantime, had become about half filled. Gen. SHERMAN again occupied a seat on the floor.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. CURTIS—Mr. Chief Justice: Among the points which I omitted to notice yesterday is one which seems to me of special importance, and which induces me to return to it for a few moments. If you will indulge me, I will read a short passage in Saturday's proceedings. In the course of these proceedings Mr. Manager BUTLER said:

"It will be seen, therefore, Mr. President and Senators, that the President of the United States says in his answer that he suspended Mr. STANTON under the Constitution indefinitely and at his pleasure. I propose now, unless it be objected, to show that that is false, under his own hand; and I have his letter to that effect, which, if there is no objection, I will read. I will read the signature, which was identified by C. E. CREECY."

Then followed the reading of the letter, which is this:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 14, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with the 8th section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," you are hereby notified that on the 12th instant, Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON was suspended from office as Secretary of War, and Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*.

I am, Sir, very respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

This letter was read to show, under the hand of the President, that when he says in his answer that he has removed Mr. STANTON by virtue of the Tenure of Office act, that statement was a falsehood. Allow me now to read the 8th section of that act: "That whenever the President, shall without the advice and consent of the Senate, designate, authorize or employ any person to perform the duties of any office, he shall forthwith notify the Secretary of the Treasury thereof, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury thereupon to communicate such notice to all the accounting and disbursing officers in his Department. The Senate will perceive that this section has nothing to do with the suspension of an officer, but the purport of the section is that in case the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, under any circumstances, designate a third person to perform temporarily the duties of the office, he is to make a report of that designation to the Secretary of the Treasury, who is to give the necessary information to the accounting officers." The section applies in terms to and includes all cases. It applies to and includes the designations on account of sickness, or absence, or resignation, or any cause of vacancy, whether temporary or permanent, whether occurring by reason of a suspension or removal, and, therefore, when the President says to the Secretary of the Treasury, "I give you notice that I have designated Gen. THOMAS to perform the duties *ad interim* of Secretary of War," he makes no allusion by force of that letter to the manner in which that vacancy occurred, and, therefore, instead of showing under the President's own hand that he has repeated a falsehood, it has no reference whatever to the matter.

Mr. BUTLER—Will you read the second section, if you please—the first clause of the second section?

Mr. CURTIS (reading)—"That when an officer, appointed as aforesaid, excepting Judges of the United States Courts, shall, during the recess of the Senate, be shown by evidence satisfactory to the President, &c., the President is allowed to suspend such officer." Now the President states in his answer that he did not act under it.

Mr. BUTLER—That is not reading the section.

Mr. CURTIS—I am aware that it is not reading the section. It is a very long section.

Mr. BUTLER—The first clause of the section is all want.

Mr. CURTIS—It allows the President because of crime, or other occasion designated in it to suspend the officer. The section applies to all occasions, whether suspension under this section, whether temporary disqualification, sickness, death, resignation, no matter what that cause may be, if for any reason there is a vacancy, he is authorized to designate a person to supply the office *ad interim*, of which notice is to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury. Therefore, I repeat, Sir, that the subject matter of this 8th section, and the letter which the President wrote, in consequence of it, has no reference to the subject of the authority upon which he removed or suspended Mr. STANTON.

THE SECOND ARTICLE.

I now ask the attention of the Senate to the second article, and I will begin as I began before, by stating what the substance of this article is. I hope the Senate will be able to see how every one of these allegations is controverted by what is already in the case, and that I shall be enabled to state what we propose to offer by way of proof in respect to each of them. The first substantive allegation in this article is, that the delivery of the letter of authority to Gen. THOMAS was without the authority of the law, that it was an intentional violation of the Tenure of Office act, that it was an intentional violation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the delivery of the order to Gen. THOMAS was made with intent to violate both that act and the Constitution of the United States. That is the substance of the second article. Now the Senate will at once perceive that if the suspension of Mr. STANTON was not a violation of the act in point of fact, or, to state it in other terms, if the case of Mr. STANTON is notwithin the act, then suspension, or his removal, if he has been actually removed, is a removal, which did actually take place and would not be a violation of the act, because if h's case is not within the act at all, which does not apply to the case of Mr. STANTON, of course his removal is not in violation of the act. If Mr. STANTON continued to hold, under the commission, which he received from President LINCOLN, and has continued to hold under the act of 1789, it was no violation of the Tenure of Office act that Mr. JOHNSON removed, or intended to remove, Mr. STANTON; and, therefore, the Senate will perceive that it is necessary to come back again to recur under this article, because it will be found necessary to recur under the whole of the first eight articles to the inquiry whether Mr. STANTON's case was within the Tenure of Office act; secondly, whether it was so clearly and plainly within that act that it can be attributed to the President as a high misdemeanor; that he considered it as not including that case. But suppose the case of Mr. STANTON is within the Tenure of Office act, still the inquiry arises whether the delivery of this letter of authority to Gen. THOMAS was a violation of the act. I shall necessarily ask your careful attention to the subject matter of this act and to the particular provisions contained in it. Senators will remember, undoubtedly, that this act, as it was finally passed, differed in many particulars from the bill as it was originally introduced. The law relates two distinct subjects—the one the subject of removal; the other the subject of appointments to office. It seems that a practice had grown up under the Government that where a person was nominated to the Senate for an office, and when the Senate either did not act upon his nomination or rejected it, it was considered competent for the President, after the adjournment of the Senate, by a temporary commission, to appoint that same person to the same office. That was deemed by a large majority of Senators to be an abuse of power—not an intentional abuse. It was a practice that had prevailed under the Government to a very considerable extent. It was not limited to recent years. It had been supported by the opinions of Attorney-Generals, but still it was esteemed by Senators to be a departure from the spirit of the Constitution, and in derogation of the just powers of the Senate in reference to the nominations to office. That being so, it will be found on examination of this law, that the first and second sections of the act related exclusively to removals from office and to temporary suspensions during a recess of the Senate; whereas the other sections, to which I shall particularly ask your attention, relate exclusively to that other subject of temporary appointments made to office after the Senate had refused to concur in the nomination of the person appointed. This law provides that the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during a recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation. It will be remarked that this does not include all cases. It does not include the case of the expiration of a commission, but it includes simply death and resignation during the recess of the Senate. Why this was so I don't know. It is manifest that the law does not affect them. In point of fact it does not cover all cases that may arise, even belonging to this general class to which the section was designed to refer. It provides that the President shall have power to fill all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate by reason of death or resignation, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session thereafter; and if no appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be made to such office during such next session, then such office shall remain in abeyance, without any salary, fees or emoluments attached thereto, until the same shall be filled by appointment, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and during such time all powers and duties belonging to such office shall be exercised by such other officer as may by law exercise such powers and duties in case of vacancy in such office. Here all the offices brought within this provision of a vacancy occurring during the recess of the Senate, and the filling of that vacancy by the President, are treated as going into abeyance, unless the Senate shall have assented to some nomination before its adjournment, and that applies, as I have said, to the two classes of cases, namely, vacancies happening by reason of death or resignation; but it does not apply to any other vacancy. The next section does not relate to that subject, but to the subject of removal. "Nothing in this act shall be construed to extend the term of any officer, &c." The fifth section is that: "If any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, accept any appointment to, or employment in any office, or shall otherwise attempt to hold or exercise any such office or employment, he shall be deemed and declared to be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon trial and conviction therefore, shall be punished therefore by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment." What are the provisions of this act in relation to accepting any appointment? They are found in the third section of the act putting some offices into abeyance under similar circumstances, which are described in that section. If any person does accept an office which is thus put into abeyance, or any emolument or authority in reference to such office, he comes within the penal provisions of the fifth section; but outside of that there is no such thing as accepting an office contrary to the provisions of the act, because the provisions of the act extend no further than those cases; and so of the next section, every removal, appointment or employment made, had or exercised contrary to the provisions of this act, &c., shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be high misdemeanor. The stress of this article does not seem to me to depend at all upon this question of the construction of the law, but upon a totally different matter, which I agree should be fairly and carefully considered. The allegation in the article is, that this letter of authority was giving to Gen. THOMAS, enabling him to perform the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim* without authority of law. That I conceive to be the main inquiry which arises under this article, provided the case of Mr. STANTON and his removal comes within the Tenure of Office act at all. I wish first to bring to the attention of the Senate the act of 1795, which is found in 1 Statutes at Large, p. 450. It is a short act, and I will read the whole of it:

Be it enacted, &c. That in case of a vacancy in the office of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, or Secretary of the Department of War, or of any officer in either of said Departments who is not appointed by the head of a Department, whereby they cannot perform their duties in the said office, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any person or persons, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed or such vacancy be filled: provided, no one vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months.

This act, it has been suggested, may have been repealed by the act of Feb. 20, 1863, which is found in 12 Statutes at Large, p. 656. This, also, is a short act, and I will read it:

Be it enacted, &c., That, in case of the death, resignation, absence from seat of Government, or sickness of the head of any Executive Department of the Government, or of any officer in either of said departments, whose appointment is not in the head of the office, whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize any other officer of the Department, whose appointment is vested in the President, at his discretion, to perform the duties of said respective offices until a successor is appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease; provided that no vacancy shall be supplied in the manner aforesaid for a longer term than six months.

Now these acts, as the Senate will perceive, although they may be said in some sense to relate to the same general subject matter, are very different in their provisions, and the latter law contains no express repeal of the earlier law. If, therefore, the latter law operates as a repeal of the older law, it is only by implication. It says in terms, that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with it are repealed, but the addition of these words adds nothing to its meaning at all. The same inquiry would arise if they were not contained in it, namely, how far is that latter law inconsistent with the provisions of the earlier law? There are certain rules on the subject, which I shall not fatigue the Senate by citing cases to prove, because every lawyer will recognize them. In the first place there is a rule as to the repeal by implication. As I understand it, the courts go upon the assumption of the principle that if the Legislature really intended to repeal the law, it would have said so; not that it should necessarily say so, because there are repeals by implication. But the presumption is that if the Legislature entertains a clear and fixed intention to repeal a law, it will be likely, at least, to say so. Therefore the rule is a settled one that repeals by implication are not favored by the Court. Another rule is that the repugnancy between the two subjects must be clear. It is not enough that under some circumstances one law may possibly be repugnant to the other; the repugnance must be clear; and if the two laws can stand together the latter does not operate as a repeal of the former. If Senators have any desire to refer to the authorities on this subject, they will find a sufficient number of them collected in *Sedgewick on Statute Laws*, page 156. Now there is no repugnance whatsoever that I can perceive between these two laws. The act of 1795 applies to all vacancies, however created. The act of 1863 applies only to vacancies temporarily, or otherwise occasioned by death or resignation. Removals from office and expirations of commission are not included in it. The act of 1795 applies only to vacancies. The act of 1863 applies to temporary absence or sickness. The subject matter, therefore, of the two laws is different. There is no inconsistency between them. They may stand together, each operating on the cases to which it applies, and therefore I submit that in the strictest view that can be taken on this subject, and which may be ultimately taken of it, it is not practicable to maintain that the law of 1863 repeals altogether the law of 1795. But whether it did or not, I state here what I have so frequently had occasion to state before, that it is a fair question. Is it a crime to be on one side of this question and not on the other? Is it a high misdemeanor to believe that a certain view taken as to a repeal of the earlier by the latter one is a sound view? I submit that that would be altogether too stringent a rule even for the honorable Managers themselves, and they do not, and the House of Representatives do not contend for any such rule. The House puts it on the ground that there was a willful intention to give this letter with authority of law, not that it was a mistaken one, not that it was one which, after due consideration, lawyers might differ about, but that it was a willful intention to act without authority. That I submit, from the nature of the case, cannot be made to appear.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS.

The next allegation to which I desire to invite attention, as contained in this article, is that the giving of this letter to Gen. THOMAS during the session of the Senate was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, and to that I will require your attentive consideration. The Constitution, as you are well aware, has provided for two modes of filling offices. The one is by temporary commission during the recess of the Senate, when a vacancy happens during the recess, and the other is by appointment, with and by the advice and consent of the Senate, followed by a commission by the President. But it very early grew apparent to those who administered the Government that cases might and would occur which neither of the modes provided by the Constitution could be promptly and conveniently applied; cases, for instance, of the temporary absence of the head of a department, which department—especially during the session of Congress—might, for the public interest, continue to be administered; cases of sickness, cases of resignation or of removal, when the President was not in the condition immediately to make a nomination to fill the office, or even to issue a commission, and therefore it became necessary by legislation to supply those administrative defects which existed, notwithstanding those two provisions of the Constitution. Accordingly, beginning in 1792, there will be found to be a series fo acts on that subject, the filling of vacancies by temporary appointment or by *ad interim* appointment. The counsel, in this connection, referred to several acts, from the act of 1792 to the act of Feb. 20, 1863, and continued: The Senate will perceive what difficulty these laws were designed to meet. The difficulty was the occurrence of some sudden vacancies in office, or of some sudden inability on the part of the officer to perform his duties; and the intention of each of these laws was to make provision, so that, notwithstanding this vacancy or this temporary disability, the duties of the office would still be discharged. That was the purpose of these laws. It is apparent that these temporary vacancies are not as liable to occur during the session of the Senate as they are during the vacations, and that it is just as necessary to have a set of legislative provisions to enable the President to carry on the public service during the session of the Senate, as it is to have the same set of provisions during the vacation; and, accordingly, it will be found, by looking into these laws, that they make no distinction whatsoever between the session of the Senate and the vacation of the Senate. In reference to these temporary appointments, "whenever the vacancies shall occur," is the language of the statute. Whenever there shall be a death, or a resignation, or an absence, or a sickness, the law applies, when the occurrence takes place which gives rise to the event, which the law contemplates, and the particular time when it occurs, is of no particular consequence in itself, and is admitted by the law as of no consequence. In accordance with that has been the uniform, certain and frequent practice of the Government from its very earliest days, as I am instructed, we shall be able to prove, not in one or two instances, but in a great number of instances. The honorable Managers themselves produced the other day a schedule of temporary appointments during the session of the Senate, of inferior officers of departments, to perform temporarily the duties of heads of department, and those instances run on all fours, with the cases of removals, or suspension of officers. Take the case for instance of Mr. FLOYD, whom I alluded to yesterday. Mr. FLOYD went out of office; his chief clerk was a person in sympathy with him and under his control. I. the third section of the act of 1789 was allowed to operate, the control of the War Department went into the hands of that Chief Clerk. The Senate was in session. It would not answer to have the War Department in that condition an hour, and Mr. BUCHANAN sent to the Post-office and took the Postmaster-General into the War Department, and put it in his charge. There were then in this body a sufficient number of persons to look after a matter of that sort if they felt an interest in it, and accordingly they passed a resolution inquiring of President BUCHANAN by what authority he had made an appointment of a person to take charge of the War Department without the consent of the Senate. In answer to that, a message was sent in containing the facts, and showing to the Senate of that day the propriety and necessity of the step, and the long continued practice under which similar authority was exercised, giving a schedule running through the time of Gen. JACKSON and of his two immediate successors, and showing a great number of *ad interim* appointments of that kind. There can be no ground then whatever for the allegation that this *ad interim* appointment was a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

THE EIGHTH ARTICLE.

I pass therefore to the next article, which I wish to consider, and that is not the next in number, but the eighth article. I take it in that order because the eighth, as I have analyzed it, differs from the second only in one particular; and therefore, taking it in connection with the subject of which I have been just speaking, it will be necessary for me to say but a very few words in relation to it. It charges an intent unlawfully to control the appropriations made by Congress for the military service. That is all there is of it, except what is in the second article; and on that certainly, at this stage of the case, I do not deem it necessary to make any observations. The Senate will remember the offer of proof of the Managers, designed, as it was stated, to connect the President of the United States, through his Private Secretary, with the Treasurer, and thus to enable him to control the appropriations made for the military service. The evidence, however, was not received, and, therefore, it seems quite unnecessary for me to make any comment upon it. The allegations are—first, that the President appointed Gen. THOMAS; second, that he did it without the advice and consent of the Senate; third, that he did it when no vacancy had happened during a recess of the Senate; fourth, that he did it while there was no vacancy at the time; and fifth, that he committed a high misdemeanor by thus intentionally violating the Constitution of the United States. I desire to say a word or two on this subject. And first, we deny that he ever appointed Gen. THOMAS to the office of Secretary of War. An appointment can be made to an office only by the advice and consent of the Senate, and through a commission signed by the President and bearing the great seal. That is the only mode in which an appointment can be made. The President, as I have said, may temporarily commission officers when vacancies occur during the recess of the Senate. But that is not an appointment, and is not so considered in the Constitution. The President may also, under the acts of 1795 and 1863, grant authority to persons to perform temporarily the duties of a certain office when there is a vacancy. All that the President did in this case was to issue a letter of authority to Gen. THOMAS authorizing him, *ad interim*, to perform the duties of Secretary of War. In no sense was this an appointment. But it is said that it was made without the advice and consent of the Senate. Certainly it was. How could the advice and consent of the Senate be obtained to an *ad interim* authority of that kind? This was an appointment to supply, temporarily, a defect in the administrative machinery of the Government. If the President had gone to the Senate for its advice and consent, he must have gone under a nomination made by him of Gen. THOMAS for that office; a thing which he certainly never intended to do, and never made any attempt to carry out. If Mr. STANTON's case is not within the Tenure of Office act; if, as have I so frequently repeated, he held his office under the act of 1789, and during the pleasure of the President, the moment he received that order which Gen. THOMAS carried to him, that moment there was a vacancy in point of law, however he may have refused to obey the order in point of fact. The Senate will observe that two letters were delivered to Gen. THOMAS at the same time—one of them an order to Mr. STANTON to vacate the office, and the other a direction to Gen. THOMAS to take possession of the office when Mr. STANTON obeys the orders just given. May not the President issue a letter of authority in contemplation that a vacancy is about to occur? Is he bound to take a technical view of the subject and to have the order which creates the vacancy first sent and delivered, and then to sit down to his table and afterward sign a letter to another to hold the office? If the President expects a vacancy, if he has done an act which in his judgment is sufficient to create a vacancy, may he not sign the necessary papers appointing another to carry on the duties of the office? If I have been successful in the argument, which I have already addressed to you, you must be of the opinion, that in point of fact, there was no violation of the Constitution of the United States in delivering this letter of authority, because the Constitution makes no provision for this temporary authority, and the law of Congress has made no prrovision for it. Here, also, I beg leave to remind the Senate, that the case does not fall within the Tenure of Office act. If the order, which the President gave to Mr. STANTON, to vacate the office was a lawful order, and one which he was bound to obey, everything contained in this article, as well as in the preceding articles, fails. It is impossible, I submit for the honorable Managers, to construct a case of an intention, on the part of the President, to violate the Constitution of the United States, by anything which he did in reference to the appointment of Gen. THOMAS, provided that the order to Mr. STANTON was a lawful order, and he was bound to obey it.

THE CONSPIRACY ARTICLES.

I advance now, Senators, to a different class of articles, which may be called the conspiracy articles, because they rest upon a charge of conspiracy between the President and Gen. THOMAS. There are four of them—the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh, as they stand. The fourth and sixth are found under the act of July 31, 1861, which is found in the twelfth volume of Statutes at Large, page 284. The fifth and seventh are found under no act of Congress. They allege an unlawful conspiracy, but they refer to no law by which the acts charged are made unlawful. The acts charged are called unlawful, but there is no law referred to and no case made by the articles within any law of the United States, and I, therefore, shall treat these articles—the fourth and sixth and fifth and seventh—together, because I think they belong in that order. The fourth and sixth charge a conspiracy, within the Conspiracy act. It is necessary for me to state the substance of the law, in order that you may see whether it can have any possible application to the case. It was passed on the 31st of July, 1861, and is entitled: "An Act to define and punish certain conspiracies." It enacts that if two or more persons within the States or Territories of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down, or destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States, or by force to prevent, hinder or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States, against the will and contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force or intimidation or threat to prevent any person from occupying or holding any office of trust or place of confidence, under the United States, they shall be guilty of conspiracy. The fourth and sixth articles contain allegations that the President and Gen. THOMAS conspired together, by force, intimidation and threat to prevent Mr. STANTON from continuing to hold the office of Secretary for the Department of War, and also that they conspired together by force to retain possession of property belonging to the United States. These are the two articles which I suppose are designed to be drawn under this act, and these are the allegations which are intended to be sustained by it. Now, it does seem to me that the power to wrest this law to any bearing whatsoever upon this case is one of the most extraordinary attempts ever made. In the first place, so far from its having been designed to apply to the President of the United States, or to any act which he might do in the course of the execution of what he believed to be his duty, or to apply to any man or anything in the District of Columbia at all, the words of the act are, that if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States, not within the District of Columbia, shall do so and so. Now this is a highly penal law, and an indictment charging things done under this law within the District of Columbia would, I undertake to say, be quashed on demurrer, because the act is made applicable to certain portions of the country, and is not made applicable to the District of Columbia. We are not, however, standing upon that point, which is a technical point, nor do I refer to it with any such intention; but let us see what is this case. The President is of opinion that Mr. STANTON holds the office of Secretary of War at his pleasure. He thinks so, first, because Mr. STANTON is not provided for in the Tenure of Office act, and that no tenure of office is secured to him. He thinks so, second, because he believes that it would be judicially decided, if the question could be raised, that the law depriving him of the power of removing an officer at his pleasure is not a constitutional law. He is of opinion that in this case he cannot allow this officer to continue to act as his adviser and his agent to execute the laws if he has the power to remove him. Under these circumstances he gives this order to Gen. THOMAS. Now, I don't view this as a purely military order. The service there involved was a civil service, but at the same time Senators will observe that the person who gave the order is Commander-in-Chief of the army, that the person to whom the order was given is the Adjutant-General of the army, that the subject matter of the order relates to the performance of service essential to carry on the military service, and, therefore, when such an order was given by the Commander-in-Chief to the Adjutant-General respecting a subject of this kind, is it too much to say that there was invoked that spirit of military obedience which constitutes the strength of the service? I do not mean to say that it was a mere military order, or that Gen. THOMAS would have been subject to Court-martial for disobeying it, but I do say that the Adjutant-General of the army of the United States was, in the interest of the service, bound to accept the appointment, unless he saw or knew that it was unlawful. I do not know how the fact is, and certainly there is no proof on the subject, but when the distinguished General of the Army of the United States on a previous occasion accepted a similar appointment, it was under views of propriety and duty such as those which I have now alluded to. And how, and why is it to be attributed to Gen. THOMAS that he was guilty of design to overthrow the laws of the country, when he simply did what the General of the army had done before? Take a case in point, if you please, and put it as strongly as you please, in order to test the question of conspiracy. Suppose one of you has a claim which he considers to be a just and legal claim to property, and he says to A. B., "go to C. D., who is in possession of this property, and deliver to him this order to get the possession of the property from him. Would anybody ever imagine that that was a conspiracy? Does not every lawyer know that the moment you introduce into any transaction of this kind the element of a claim of right, every criminal intention ceases? This was a case of public duty, of public right, claimed upon constitutional grounds, and upon an interpretation of the law which had been given to it by the law-makers themselves. How then, I again ask, can the President of the United States, under such circumstances, be looked upon by any body as guilty of a conspiracy under this act? These articles say that the conspiracy between the President and Gen. THOMAS was to employ force, threats, intimidations. What they prove against the President is that he issued this order. They prove that, and that alone. Now, on the face of these orders there is no apology for the assertion that it was the design of the President that any body, at any time, should use force threats or intimidation. The order is to Mr. STANTON to deliver up possession. The order to Gen. THOMAS, to receive possession from Mr. STANTON when delivered up, no force is assigned to him, no authority is given him to apply force in any direction whatever. There is not only no express authority, but there is no implication of authority to apply for or obtain or use anything but the order which was given him; and we shall prove that the President, from the first, had indicated simply a desire to test the question of law, and this was the whole of it. We shall show you what advice the President received on this subject, what views he entertained, what views his counsel and advisers entertained; but of course it is not my province now to comment upon the evidence. The evidence must be first adduced, and then it will be time to comment upon it. The other two conspiracy articles will require very little observation from me, because they make no new allegations of fact, which are not in the fourth and sixth articles, to which I at first adverted. The only distinction between them and the others being that they are not founded upon the conspiracy act of 1861. They simply allege an unlawful conspiracy, and leave the matter there, they do not allege sufficient facts to bring the case within the act of 1861; in other words they do not allege force, threats, or intimidation.

THE NINTH ARTICLE.

I shall detain the Senate for a few moments on the 9th article, which is the one relating to the conversation with Gen. EMORY. The meaning of that article, as I read it, is that the President brought Gen. EMORY before himself, as Commander-in-chief of the army, for the purpose of instructing him to disobey the law, with an intent to induce Gen. EMORY to disobey, and with an intent to enable himself, unlawfully and by the use of military force, through Gen. EMORY, to prevent Mr. STANTON from continuing to hold the office. Now I submit, that not only does this article fail of proof in its substance, as thus stated, but that it is disproved by the witness who has been introduced to prove it. In the first place, it appears clear from Gen. EMORY's statement that the President did not bring him there for any purpose connected with this Appropriation bill, affecting the command of the army, or the issuing of orders relating to the army. It is a subject which Gen. EMORY introduced himself, and when the conversation was broken he again recurred to it himself, asking the President's permission to bring it to his attention. Whatsoever, therefore, was said on that subject was said, not because the President of the United States had brought the commander of the troops in Washington there for that purpose, but because, having brought him there for another purpose the Commanding General introduced the subject and conversed upon it, and gave the President his views. In the next place, having had his attention called to the act of Congress and the order under it. the President expressed precisely the same opinion to Gen. EMORY as he had previously publicly expressed to Congress itself at the time when the act was argued by him. It is found in his answer on the 32d page of the official report of these proceedings what that opinion was. He considered that that provision of the law interfered with his constitutional right as the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and that is what he said to Gen. EMORY. There is not even a probable cause to believe that he said it for any other than the natural and evident reason that Gen. EMORY had introduced the subject. He asked leave to call the President's attention to it, evidently expecting and desiring that the President should say something on the subject, and, if he said anything, was he not to say the truth? That is exactly what he did say. I mean the truth as he apprehended it. It will appear in proof, as I am instructed, that the reason why the President sent for Gen. EMORY was, not that he might endeavor to seduce that distinguished officer from his allegiance to the laws and Constitution of his country, but because he wished to obtain information about military movements, which he was informed on authority, which he had a right to rely and which he was bound to respect, might require his personal attention.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECHES.

I pass, then, from this article as being one on which I ought not to detain Senators; and I come to the last one, concerning which I shall have much to say, and that is the tenth article, which is of and concerning the speeches. In the front of this inquiry the question presents itself, what constitutes an offence against the Constitution of the United States? On this question dissertations have been written and printed; one of them is annexed to the argument of the honorable Manager who opened the case for the prosecution; another was written by one of the honorable Managers on the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the occasion of the first attempt to impeach the President, and there have been others written and published by learned jurists touching this subject. I do not propose to detain the Senate with any of these precedents, drawn from the middle ages. The framers of our Constitution were equally as familiar with them as the person who drew up these dissertations, and the framers of our Constitution, as I conceive, had drawn from them a lesson, which they embodied in their work. I propose, therefore, instead of seeking precedents, which were made in the times of the Plantagenets, Tudors and the Stuarts, and which have been repeated since, to come much nearer home, and see what the provisions of the Constitution of the United States are, bearing upon this question. My first proposition is, that when the Constitution speaks of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, it refers to, and includes only high criminal offences against the United States, against some law of the United States existing when the acts complained of were committed, and I say that that is plainly to be inferred from each and every provision of the Constitution on the subject. Nobody will deny that treason and bribery are high crimes against the United States, made such by the laws of the United States, or which the framers of the Constitution knew must be provided for in the laws, because these are high crimes which strike at the existence of the Government. Now, what is meant by "other high crimes and misdemeanors?" *Noscitur a sociis.* They are high crimes and misdemeanors; so high that they belong in the same company with treason and bribery; that is clear on the face of the Constitution. There can be no crime, no misdemeanor, without a law of some kind, written or unwritten, expressed or implied. There must be some law, otherwise there is no crime. My impression of it is that "high crimes and misdemeanors" mean offences against the law of the United States. Let me say, if the Constitution has not, in substance, stated so, that the first clause of the second section of the second article of the Constitution says that "the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." Offences against the United States would include cases of impeachment, and might be pardoned by the President if they were not excepted by the Constitution. Those cases of impeachment, according to the expressed declaration of the Constitution itself, are cases of offences against the United States; still the learned Manager says that this is a Court, and that whatever may be the character of the prosecution, it is bound by no law. What then was the understanding of the fathers on this subject?

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, Sir, I said bound by no common or statute law.

Mr. CURTIS proceeded to read some authorities from law books, and then said: Another position to which I desire the attention of the Senate is, that there is enough written in the Constitution to prove that this is a court, in which a trial is now being carried on. "The Senate of the United States," says the Constitution, "shall have the sole power to try all impeachments." When the President is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. It is also provided that trial of all crimes except in cases of impeachment shall be by jury. This, then, is the trial of a crime. You are the triers, presided over by the Chief Justice of the United States, and on that express word of the Constitution. There is also, according to its express words, to be an acquittal or conviction on this trial for a crime. No person shall be convicted on impeachment without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. There is also to be a judgment in case there shall be a conviction. A judgment in case of a conviction shall not extend further than removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. Here, then, there is to be the trial of a crime; a trial by a tribunal designated by the Constitution in the place of a court and jury. There is to be a conviction if guilt is proved, a judgment on that conviction, and a punishment inflicted by the judgment of the Court, and this, too, by the express terms of the Constitution. I say, then, that it is impossible to come to the conclusion that the Constitution of the United States has not designated impeachment offences as offences against the United States. It has provided for the trial of these offences; it has established a tribunal for the purpose of trying them; it has directed the tribunal in case of conviction, to pronounce a judgment and to inflict a punishment, and yet the honorable Manager tells us that this is not a court, and that it is bound by no law. But the argument does not rest mainly, I think, on the provisions of the Constitution on the direct subject of impeachment. It is at any rate vastly strengthened by the additional prohibition that Congress shall pass no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law. According to that prohibition of the Constitution, if every member of this body sitting in a legislative capacity, and if every member of the other House also sitting in a legislative capacity, should unite in passing an act to punish an offence after it was committed; that law would be of no account. Yet, what is claimed here by the honorable Managers on behalf of the House of Representatives? It is claimed that as Congress can make a law to punish those acts, if no law existed at the time they were committed, the members of the Senate, sitting here as judges, not only after the fact, but when the case is brought to trial, create each individual, for himself, a law upon the subject. The claim on the part of the honorable Managers would clothe each one of you with Imperial powers. It would enable you to say *sic volo, sic jubeo; stat pro ratione voluntas*—I make a law unto myself, by which law I propose to govern others. Each one of you has taken an oath that he will administer justice impartially in this case, according to the Constitution and the laws. But, according to the view of the honorable Managers, that oath would mean according to such laws as the individual Senator might himself make for his own government. I respectfully submit that this view cannot consistently and properly be taken of the nature of this trial, or the duties and powers incumbent on this body. Look for a moment, if you please, at the other provisions of the Constitution—that Congress shall not pass a bill of attainder. What is a bill of attainder? It is a law made by Parliament to apply to fact already existing, and where every legislator is, to use the phrase of the honorable Manager, "a law unto himself." And if he is to act according to his discretion and his view of what is proper and politic under the circumstances, of what use would be the prohibition in the Constitution against the passage of bills of attainder? If it is only necessary for the House of Representatives by a majority to vote articles of impeachment, and for two-thirds of the Senate to sustain these articles, an act of attainder is thus effected by the same process and depends on indirectly the same principles as a bill of attainder in the English Parliament. It is the individual wills of the legislators instead of the conscientious discharge of the duty of the Judge. I submit, then, Senators, that this view of the duties and powers of the body cannot be entertained. But the attempt made by the honorable Managers to obtain conviction on this tenth article is attended with so much peculiarity that I think it is the duty of the counsel for the President to advert to it. The first eight articles are framed upon the allegation that the President broke a law. I suppose the honorable Manager did not intend to carry this as far as to say that unless you find that the President did intentionally break a law, those articles are sustained. Therefore, there must be a law, and the very gist of the charge is that he broke a law. You must find that a law existed; you must construe it and apply it to the case; you must find a criminal intention on his part to break a law before he can be found guilty on these articles. But when we come to this tenth article we find that it stands on no law at all, but is attended with some extraordinary peculiarities. The complaint is that the President made speeches against Congress. The true statements would be much more restricted than that, for although in those speeches the President used the word "Congress" undoubtedly he did not mean the entire constitutional body organized under the Constitution of the United States; he meant the dominant majority. Everybody so understood it; but the complaint is that he made speeches against this whole Government, against Congress. Well, who are the grand jurors in this case? One of the parties the complainants, and who are the triers? The other complainant. Now I think there is some congruity in this. I think there is some reason for pausing before taking any further strides in this direction. The honorable House of Representatives sends its Managers here to take notice of what? That the House of Representatives has erected itself into a school of manners, and selecting from its ranks those gentlemen whom it deems most competent by precept and example to teach decorum of speech, it desires the judgment of this body as to whether the President of the United States has not been guilty of indecorum—whether he has spoken improperly—for that is the phrase of the honorable Managers. Now, there used to be an old-fashioned notion that though there ought to be a difference of opinion about speeches, that a very important test in reference to them was, whether they were true or false—whether what was said was true or false; but it seems that in this case that is no test at all. The honorable Manager (Mr. BUTLER) in opening the case, finding, I suppose, that it was necessary, in some manner, to advert to this subject, has done it in these terms: "The words are not alleged to be either false or defamatory, because it is not within the power of any man, however high his official position in effect, to slander the Congress of the United States, in the ordinary sense of that word, so as to call upon Congress to answer as to the truth of the accusation." Considering the nature of our Government, considering the experience which we have gone through on that subject, that is a pretty lofty claim. If you go back to the time of the Plantagenets, and seek for precedents there, you will not find that so lofty a claim as that was made. I beg leave to read from two statutes, one from 3, EDWARD I., chapter 34, and the other from 2, RICHARD II., chapter 1. The statute of EDWARD the First, after a preamble enacts, "That from henceforth no one be so hardy to sell or publish any false news or tales whereby discord or occasion of discord or slander may grow between the King and his people, or the great men of the realm, and that he that doth so shall be taken and kept in until he shall have been brought into court." The statute of RICHARD the Second refers to "dealers in false news, and in horrible and false lies against Dukes, Princes, Earls and other nobles and great men of the realm, and also the Chancellor, Treasurer, Clerk of the Privy Seals, the Judges, and other great officers of the realm." So that the Senators will see that even in those distant times high officers and bodies were not safe against "horrible and false lies," and it will be remembered that in the course of our own experience during the war with France, and under the administration of Mr. ADAMS, an attempt was made to check not freedom of speech, but freedom of writing. An attempt which is stamped in the opinion of posterity with the name of "The Sedition law." Senators will find that although it applied only to written libels it contained an express section that the truth of the libel might be given in evidence. That was a law, as Senators know, making it penal by written publications to excite hatred or contempt of the Government or of Congress. I will read the second section. It enacts;

"That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing against the Government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of said Congress, or the said President, or to bring them or either of them into contempt or disrepute, or to excite against them or either of them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to start up sedition within the United States, or to excite unlawful combinations therein," &c., &c.

The third section enacts:

"That if any person shall be prosecuted under this act for the printing or publishing of any libel, it shall be lawful for the defendant on the trial of the case to give in evidence in his defence of the truth of the matter contained in the published charge, and that the jury who shall try the case shall have the right to determine the law and the facts under the direction of the Court, as in other cases."

I desire now to read from the fourth volume of MADISON's works, pages 542 and 547, a short passage which, in my judgment, is as masterly as anything Mr. MADISON ever wrote on the subject of the relations of the Congress of the United States in contrast with the relations of the Government of Great Britain and the people of that island.

"The essential difference between the British Government and American Constitution will place this subject in the clearest light. In the British Government the danger of encroachments on the rights of the people is understood to be confirmed to the Executive Magistrate. The representatives of the people in the Legislature are not only exempt themselves from distrust, but are considered as sufficient guardians of the rights of their constituents against the danger from the Executive. Hence, it is a principle that the Parliament is unlimited in its power, or in their own language, is omnipotent. Hence, too, all the ramparts for protecting the rights of the people, such as their Magna Charta, their Bill of Rights, &c., are not reared against the royal prerogative. They are merely legislative precautions against executive usurpations. Under such a Government as this, an exemption of the Press from previous restraint, by licensers appointed by the King, is all the freedom that can be secured to it. In the United States the case is altogether different. The people, not the Government, possess the absolute sovereignty. The Legislature, no less than the Executive, is under limitations of power. Encroachments are regarded as possible from the one as well as from the other. Hence, in the United States, the great essential rights of the people are secured against legislative as well as against executive ambition. They are secured, not by laws paramount to prerogative, but by Constitutions paramount to laws. This security of the freedom of the Press requires that it should be exempt not only from previous restraint by the Executive, as in Great Britain, but from legislative restraint also, *and this exemption, to be effectual, must be an exemption not only from the previous inspection of licenses, but from the subsequent penalty of the laws.*"

The next passage which I shall read, from page 547 of the same volume, has an extraordinary application to the subject matter now before us. It is as follows:

"The Constitution supposes that the President, the Congress, and each of its Houses, may not discharge their trusts either from defect of judgment or other causes; hence, they are all made responsible to their constituents at the returning periods of election, and the President, who is simply intrusted with very great powers, is, as a further guard, subject to an intermediate impeachment. Second, should it happen, as the Constitution supposes it may happen, that either of these branches of the Government may not have duly discharged its trust, it is natural and proper that, according to the cause and degree of their faults, they should be brought into contempt and disrepute, and incur the hatred of the people. Third, whether it has in any case happened that the proceedings of either or all of those branches evince such a violation of duty as to justify a contempt, a hatred or disrepute among the people, can only be determined by a free examination thereof, and a free communication among the people thereon. Fourth, whenever it may have actually happened that proceedings of this sort are chargeable on all or either of the branches of the Government, it is the duty as well as right of intelligent and faithful citizens to discuss and promulgate their feeling, as well to control them by the censorship of the public opinion as to promote a remedy according to the rules of the Constitution; and it cannot be avoided that those who are to apply the remedy must feel in some degree a contempt or hatred against the transgressing party.

These assertions of Mr. MADISON were made in reference to the freedom of the press. There were two views entertained at the time when the sedition laws were passed concerning the powers of Congress on that subject. One view was that when the Constitution spoke of freedom of the press it referred to the common law definition to ascertain what that freedom might be. That was the feeling in part which Mr. MADISON was controverting in one of the passages which I have read. The other view was that the common law definition should not be followed, and that the freedom provided for by the Constitution, so far as the action of Congress was concerned, was an absolute freedom. But no one ever imagined that freedom of speech, in contradistinction to written libel, could be constrained by law of Congress, for whether you treated the prohibition in the Constitution as absolute in itself, or whether you refer to the common law for the definition of its limits and meaning, the result will be the same. Under the common law no man was ever punished criminally for spoken words. If he slanders his neighbor he must make good the injury to his neighbour in damages. But there was no such thing at common law as an indictment for spoken words, so that this prohibition in the Constitution against any legislation by Congress in restraint of freedom of speech, is necessarily an absolute prohibition. Therefore, this is a case, not only where is no law made, prior to the act, to punish the act; but it is a case where Congress is expressly prohibited from making any law to operate in the future. What is the law to be? Is it to be derived, as the Managers imagined it should be, from the will or sense of he propriety or expediency of each Senator? The only rule, he says, which can be properly applied is, that we must require the speaker to speak properly. Now who are to be the judges whether he speaks properly? In this case they are to be the Senate of the United States, on presentation of the House of Representatives of the United States. And that is supposed to be the freedom of speech secured by the absolute prohibition of the Constitution. That is, the same freedom of speech of Senators, in consequence of which thousands of men were brought to the scaffold under the Tudors and Stuarts. That is the same freedom of speech which caused thousands of heads of men and women to fall from the guillotine in France. That is the same freedom of speech which has caused in our day more than one "Order to reign in Warsaw." Is that the freedom of speech intended to be secured by our Constitution, that a man must speak properly in the opinion of his judges?

THE ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, I will detain you but a very short time with a few observations concerning the eleventh article. They will be very few, for the reason that the eleventh article, as I understand it, contains nothing new that needs notice from me. It appears by the official copy of the article, which is before us, that the tenth and eleventh articles were adopted at a later period than the preceding nine articles. I suppose that the Honorable Managers, looking over the work they had already performed, and not being perfectly satisfied to leave the matter in the shape in which it then stood, came to the conclusion to adopt this eleventh article, and they have compounded it out of the materials which they had previously worked up into others. In the first place they said, "Here are speeches: we must have something about them." Accordingly, they began with the allegation that the President, at the Executive mansion, on a certain occasion, made a speech, and without giving his words they attribute to him a certain intention to declare that this was not a Congress within the meaning of the Constitution—all of which is denied in his answer, and there is no proof to support the allegation. The President, by his whole course of conduct, has shown that he could entertain no such intention. He has sustained that fully in the answer, and I do not think it necessary to go into it here. Then they come to the old subject of the removal of Mr. STANTON. They say that the President made this speech denying the competency of Congress to legislate, with an intent, and, following up his intent, endeavored to remove Mr. STANTON. I have frequently discussed that, and I will not weary the attention of the Senate by doing so any further. Then they say he made this speech and followed up his intent by endeavoring to get possession of the money appropriated for the military service of the United States. On that, too, I have said all that I desire to say. Then they say he made it with the intent to obstruct what is called the law for the better government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and, in support of this, they have offered a telegram from Gov. PARSONS to him, and an answer to that telegram from the President, on the subject of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which telegrams were sent in January before the March when this law came into existence, and so far as I know this is the only proof they have offered on the subject. I leave, therefore, with this remark that article to the consideration of the Senate of the United States. It must be unnecessary for me to say anything concerning the importance of this case, not only now but in the future. It must be apparent to any one in any way concerned or in connection with this trial, that it is and will be the most conspicuous instance that ever has been or can ever be expected to be found of American justice or of American injustice, of that justice which Mr. BURKE says is the great standing policy of all civilized States, of that injustice which is certain to be condemned, which makes even the wisest man mad, and which in the fixed and unalterable order of God's providence is sure to return to plague the inventor.

Mr. CURTIS here resumed his seat, and the Senate, at 2:20 o'clock, took a recess for fifteen minutes.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. THOMAS.

After recess Brevet Major-Gen. LORENZO THOMAS was called and took the stand in military costume. He spoke very fluently and readily, but at the same time with such indistinctness, that the following report of his testimony is imperfect in many instances:

Question by Mr. STANBERY—Gen. THOMAS, will you state how long you have been in the service? The answer, which was lengthy, was inaudible in the gallery. The concluding words were: "and have been in the army since that date."

Q.—What is your present rank? A.—I am Brigadier-General; Major-General by brevet.

Q.—What date does your brevet bear? A.—I really forget.

Q.—Do you recollect the year? A.—It was after I returned from one of my Southern trips in 1863.

Q.—During that year? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Toward the close? A.—Toward the close of it.

Q.—When were you first appointed Adjutant-General? A.—The 7th of March, 1867.

Q.—On what service were you during the war; give us an idea of your service? A.—During the organization of the War Department by Mr. CAMERON, I was nominated as Adjutant-General; I accompanied him on his Western tour to Missouri and Kentucky; he then returned, and, after making the report, he left and Mr. STANTON was appointed; I remained in the Department some time after Mr. STANTON was appointed; the first duty I think he placed me—not from the office—that is, one of the duties—he sent me down on James River if

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Havana April 4, arrived at this port yesterday. We are indebted to Purser J. S. Safford for the prompt delivery of our Havana letters and newspapers.

CUBA.

Spanish Laws—The Famine—Lersundi as a Speech-maker—Elections—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Jamaica and Hayti.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, April 4, 1868.

Spain is undoubtedly the land of great contrasts and official incongruity, the results of which are apparent every day. The famine now raging in many parts of Spain is not caused by the inadequate supply of wheat or entire failure of the crop last season, but by the illiberal and unjust protective Custom-house laws, which impose a disproportionate duty on foreign flour, especially if brought in foreign bottoms to the island of Cuba.

According to an order just issued, the exportation of grain and flour from Spain to other countries has been prohibited, but a proviso was included in the same order that all vessels now loading were to be permitted to sail. Immediately on the publication of this order a commission of flour merchants and skippers from Santanda presented a petition to that good-natured Queen, who, in order to have peace and quiet in the family, and not be compelled to hold lengthy and annoying sessions with her ministers, grants almost anything that is demanded of her. Of course the Santanda clique was successful in having the law modified, so that they can, as heretofore, ship their flour to Cuba, make immense profits, and enjoy their ill-gotten gains, while thousands of their countrymen are suffering from absolute hunger.

The price of flour and bread must be kept up, else how would it be possible that a few hundred Spaniards could return to Spain every year and live comfortably on the sums which they have squeezed out of the poor? Of course, they say that all their money has been earned by honest labor, but they will never add that a protective tariff, in itself unjust, and particularly so toward the inhabitants of Cuba, has enabled them to earn in a few years what by mere manual labor they would not have acquired in a lifetime. Cuba is no longer the paradise of office-holders it once was. In the first place, the native Cubans are becoming more industrious, and engage in various pursuits which they formerly neglected, and which consequently fell to the lot of the Spaniards. Then the ancient practice of swindling the Government out of millions of dollars annually has received a severe check since the advent of Mr. Manuel de Lara, the Chief of the Treasury Department, and finally the laws regulating the introduction of goods from foreign countries are so framed as to make frauds on the revenue very difficult indeed.

A SPEECH BY LERSUNDI.

Great changes must indeed have taken place in Cuba. Who would have believed ten or fifteen years ago that a Captain-General of Cuba would deliver a speech like the one made by Lersundi a few weeks ago on his trip through some of the interior towns? He spoke, as nearly as I can recollect, as follows:

Gentlemen: I thank you for your kind reception, and am glad to find matters so prosperous and auspicious under the care of such loyal subjects of Her Majesty. I hope that this will continue always, and that nothing will occur to mar the good understanding existing at present in this district between the authorities and the people. And to you, who are the real supporters of the Government and nation; to you who labor daily to earn an honorable subsistence by the sweat of your brows; to you who are the workingmen and laborers without whose aid we would not hold our positions—for it is you that support us—I return my most heartfelt thanks for your kind wishes, assuring you of my willingness and readiness to redress your grievances, if there be any, and to use my utmost endeavors to govern in such a manner as to leave the workingman and farmer no cause of complaint.

The Havana papers don't publish such speeches, of course, as it would be impolitic.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND THE BISHOP.

The Bishop left for Spain by the mail steamer on the 30th ult. Previous to sailing he delivered the customary farewell sermon in the Cathedral, and informed the congregation that he only went because the Queen had recalled him.

ELECTION.

The word election sounds very funny when applied to Cuba, as no such affairs occur here excepting the election of bank directors, unless the choice of Aldermen be called an election. The lawyers, doctors, and other learned professions and the largest taxpayers are the only ones who are allowed to vote, and if after election the names of the victorious candidates are approved they are declared elected. A new law has just been published compelling each voter to attend the polls on election day, sickness or other unavoidable causes being the only excuse for non-attendance. Should one-third of voters be absent the election is deferred to the following Sunday, and if again the two-thirds are not present, each voter is notified by the Governor to attend on the third and last Sunday, when the election will be held without regard to the number of voters.

CRIME.

Several murders have taken place since my last, the latest sensation being that furnished by a duel between a negro and a white man and fought near the Figaro factory. The weapons used were revolvers, and the negro killed his antagonist. He himself escaped with a slight wound and will furnish great amusement to the populace some day next week when he will be garroted at the Punta.

CHOLERA.

The cholera which has disappeared from Havana and Matanzas, is creating sad havoc on many plantations in the neighborhood of Sagus, on several of which work has been stopped on account of the epidemic. A plantation near Guines has been left to its own resources and the Police guard all roads leading to it, allowing medicines, food and men to pass in, but suffering no one to depart from it. Whether the establishment of this sanitary cordon will prevent the spread of the disease to the surrounding plantations is doubtful. There are many reasons for believing that the cholera will return to this city before many weeks have gone by.

JAMAICA.

By latest arrivals we have dates from Jamaica to March 26. Accounts refer to senseless rumors current in Kingston in regard to the recall by Government of all soldiers having eighteen months' term of service unexpired. This move was so unexpected, that in military circles no other explanation for it could be obtained than that the *Alabama* question was assuming such a threatening aspect, that precautionary steps were being taken in anticipation of any possible rupture between England and America. No other cause could be divined for any such unexpected activity.

The United States steamer *Gettysburg* was expected at Kingston, having been detailed to assist in making soundings for the proposed submarine cable. The proposition to incorporate the Company will come up before the Colonial Legislature in a few days.

The report is again in circulation that Jamaica will be the principal depot of supplies for the Royal Mail steamers, in place of St. Thomas. The English Admiralty had notified the Government of Antigua that in all probability it will require the port of Falmouth as a naval station, and the English Government had annulled the concessions made by the Government of Antigua to the company of steamers which had been organized to ply between New-York and the West India Islands.

On the 12th of March the United States steamer *Saco* arrived, having on board Capt. Robbins, of the American schooner *Hannah Grant*. Before the *Saco* reached Venezuela the crew of the schooner had been carried by land through the interior and delivered to an American Consul, and the Venezuelans declare that the crew were abandoned by their vessel, and they pursued this course toward the destitute seamen in order that they might be forwarded to the United States. The explanations given to the officers of the *Saco* were not so satisfactory, however, as had been looked for. It was thought that the presence of Commodore Boggs, who was expected to arrive in the steamer *De Soto*, would call for a more complete explanation and induce the Venezuelan Government to make full reparation for the damages demanded by the owners of the schooner.

A plan was on foot for a new line of steamers to ply between Hamburg, Aspinwall and Vera Cruz, making Kingston one of their principal points of stoppage and the Company were already negotiating for seven first-class steamers to enable them to make semi-monthly trips.

It was reported that the Admiralty intended buying the whole of the locality of Port Royal to convert into a naval station, and also to establish there a popular watering place.

The Governor of Jamaica had issued orders to place in quarantine all vessels coming from Hayti and St. Domingo, and this regulation had aroused great dissatisfaction among all the merchants, inasmuch as it was well known that the cholera had already disappeared from St. Domingo.

Ex-President Geffrard and his lady have been received most courteously by Sir Peter Grant, who has extended to the refugee official every civility, and has invited him to a grand ball at the Palace. The Governor had given orders to make extensive preparation for the cultivation of tea, and had set apart a considerable quantity of land for that purpose. The experiment is to be thoroughly tried.

HEAVY BOND ROBBERY AT ST. THOMAS.

An English commercial house at St. Thomas had been robbed of $500,000 in United States bonds, and the Government had offered a reward of $10,000 for the capture of the thieves. These bonds were made payable in New-Orleans, and the whole affair savors so strongly of similar "jobs" planned in the United States, that it is suspected that the robbers have already left for Havana, and are perhaps already *en route* to the States.

HAYTI.

There is very little of additional interest from this quarter, except the political news, which places everything under a cloud. It is absolutely impossible to discover from the meagre intelligence at hand which party at present has "the inside track." The war, however, was still being carried on.

The coffee crop was turning out finely, and bade fair to be the largest grown in the past six years; but the unfortunate state of the country prevented the people from deriving the full benefit of it, and there was very little prospect of any really profitable business being done. QUASIMODO.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Ocean Queen—$1,177,811 in Treasure.

The steamship *Ocean Queen*, which left Aspinwall, April 2, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

TREASURE LIST:

A. Belmont & Co.	$244,163 82	Wells, Fargo & Co.	$49,073 75
Lees & Waller	208,000 00	Morritz Meyer	40,587 67
Eugene Kelley & Co.	68,500 00	Order	500,000 00
Dabney, Morgan & Co.	65,428 47	Total	$1,175,753 71

FROM ASPINWALL.

Marcial & Co.	$1,498 00	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	$180 00
Ribon & Munez	380 00		
		Total specie	$1,177,811 71

Affairs in the United States of Colombia—Reported Pronunciamiento in Chiriqui—Supposed Poisoning Case—Miscellaneous Intelligence from Chili, Peru and Ecuador.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Panama, Thursday, April 2, 1868.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

We have dates from Bogota, the capital of the Republic, to the 4th of March. The country was disturbed in various parts, particularly in the States of Tolima, Magualena and Bolivar—but no serious revolutions were in progress anywhere, or at least none bearing a national character.

Gen. Gutierrez had been recognized by Congress as President of the Republic, and probably commenced his term on the 1st of the present month. A project of law was under consideration in the House, authorizing the Executive, through the Archbishop of Bogota, to treat with the Pope, with a view to the settlement of various questions affecting the Church of this country.

Reports that Gen. Mosquera would soon return from exile in Peru, and create a new revolution, were circulated at Carthagena and in the State of Magdalena.

In Panama things look rather unfavorable for the party in power. The commander of the little Panama steamer *Montijo*, which was at David, in the Province of Chiriqui, in this State, on the 21st March, learning that a proclamation would be issued on the 22d, declaring Col. N. Herrera Provisional Governor of the State, to take the place left vacant by the death of Gen. Olarte, and hearing that the steamer would be seized to convey troops to neighboring ports, left a day before the date fixed upon for her departure. Herrera had 300 troops embodied, and no doubt was entertained that he could hold that part of the State. On the receipt of the news here, the authorities were so much alarmed that they immediately chartered the steamer, and sent her back with four commissioners on board to treat with Herrera. She has not yet returned. It is possible the authorities here may hold their own against any attacking party; but they are powerless to undertake any offensive operations. Herrera's cause of grievance is, that he was irregularly superseded in command of the troops here, on the death of Gen. Olarte, by Gen. Ponce. The latter has called out an additional 200 men for defence. And thus we go. Foreign nations will soon see the absolute necessity of taking charge of this world's highway.

Dr. Manuel Morro, a young man of 36 years, a lawyer, politician, and literary man, of much repute in the three professions, died in this city on the 28th March. He was with Gen. Olarte when the latter was on a visit to the Pearl Islands, where he contracted the disease that ended in his death, and the Doctor has died in like manner. The prevalent opinion now is, that both were poisoned intentionally by a woman who served out wine to them, from motives of revenge prompted by the loss of her husband or paramour, who was killed by Olarte's troops two years since in an outbreak here. The wine given to Dr. Morro was intended, it is said, for Olarte's secretary.

A fire broke out in the Panama Railroad Company's car-shed on the 26th March, which destroyed about $200,000 worth of property. Forty-seven cars were burned, of which thirty-two were loaded with Central and South American produce for the States and Europe, principally cotton, wool, tobacco and coffee. The produce was valued at $80,000, the cars at about $80,000 more, the shed at $20,000, railroad company's bunker at $8,000, Boston Ice Company's bunker at $1,300, &c.

CHILI.

Dates are up to the 12th March. The country was quiet. The new silver mines of Huasco are said by some to be very rich, but other accounts say to the contrary.

Vessels from Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, as well as from Callao, are quarantined now at Valparaiso on account of cholera and yellow fever. A large number of vessels were loading wheat for England and France at the port of Valparaiso, and the demand for that grain was greatly increased. It was still feared the wheat crop in the south of Chili would suffer terribly from the heavy rains.

PERU.

New revolutionary troubles were agitating Peru, even before the Canseco Government could get on its legs. Col. Balta, candidate for the Presidency, had been sent to Chiclayo, to quiet the enemies of the Government.

It will be remembered that the American ex-Confederate officer Tucker, having found his position as Chief of the Peruvian Navy rather an uncomfortable one, partly resigned, and was partly kicked out, and given the command of an exploring expedition which was sent to the tributaries of the Amazon. A correspondent of a Lima paper says of this expedition:

"The expedition under the command of Admiral Tucker which sailed in the steamer *Napo* had ascended the River Yavary as far as lon. 71° 37' 30'' and lat. 4° 12' Greenwich. The existence of immense gold deposits in the Rio Santiago is reported, but great difficulties are met with to reach them. The Indians present a very formidable barrier, but it is believed that forces well armed will easily overcome them, since they are armed with the lance only. As the distance is great from the seaboard, those who are desirous of visiting the locality must take a very large stock of provisions, as the country is barren of anything to sustain settlers."

Yellow fever had, since the 19th February, carried off in Callao 87, and in Lima 24 victims, and was still making headway.

ECUADOR.

From Guayaquil we have dates to 27th March. Yellow fever was still raging there—a "dreadful monetary crisis" was upon the country—and insurrections, on account of taxation, had broken out in some of the villages in the Province of Chimborazo.

An unhappy event occurred in Ambato on the 9th February. On account of some love affair, unworthy of being noticed, a brutal mob attacked some respectable Colombians residing there, and wounded several of them. The Colombian Consul at Quito had addressed to the Government strong remonstrances, and all measures had been taken without delay to punish the culprits.

I inclose you important news from the Argentine Confederation and from Paraguay; but perhaps you already have it *via* Rio Janeiro.

There was no news of interest from Central America.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Democratic State Convention at Columbia—Spirit of the Meeting—Nominations of State Officers—Hon. Mr. Burt's Analysis of the New Constitution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Columbia, S. C., Tuesday, April 6, 1868.

Political agitation suffers no abatement, and the activity of party spirit is rather on the increase than the contrary. The last grand move was Democratic, as the one preceding was Radical. I use the word Radical advisedly; for while the party supported by these movements is known as the Republican Party, the extremists of that party are called Radicals, and these movers are extreme; therefore, it is, I convey more when I say Democrats and Radicals than if I were to say Democrats and Republicans. That is to say, our Republicans in Columbia are Radicals. The grand move in question was the Democratic State Convention held here, on the 2d and 3d inst. It convened at 7 P. M. and closed the next day at 10 o'clock P. M., after a session of about ten hours in all. Twenty counties were represented out of thirty in the State; the failure in ten counties resulting from want of time to elect representatives. From my personal knowledge of the members of the Convention, I judge them to be very fairly representative of the sentiments of the white race in the State. The Chairman chosen to conduct the Convention was Hon. Armistead Burt, of Abbeville, known in other years in the United States Congress. He has always ranked with Conservative State politicians. The Vice-Presidents were Gen. Chesnut, Ex-Gov. Perry, Gen. Preston, J. D. Blanding and Simeon Fair, Esqs. The speech of the President upon taking the chair was non-committal, and very brief. Proceedings were opened with prayer. When a committee to prepare business had been appointed, Ex-Gov. Perry read a paper to be submitted to the Committee. The paper quoted a good deal of the Declaration of Independence, and was exceedingly severe upon the late Constitutional Convention, which was characterized as made up of stupid negroes, adventurers from the North, and renegade Southerners—all venal, ignorant or corrupt. It called upon the whites of the State to save the State from the domination of such parties; indicated as the best way to accomplish that end, to unite with Democrats of the North and to coöperate with them; and concluded with a nomination of State officers, commencing with Gen. Wade Hampton for Governor.

Other papers were submitted to the Committee without reading; one by J. D. Pope, Esq., of extreme Anti-Radical views, and one by Capt. J. P. Thomas, who represents the moderate and Conservative elements—elements that look to a coöperation of the two races, while the extreme Anti-Radicals leave the negro out of the calculation. Both of the great parties in the State have two wings—the Democrats having an extreme and a moderate wing, and the Radicals the same.

The report of the Committee on Business for the Convention is a paper setting forth the purposes and principles of the party. It holds that the Democratic Party North is the party of the Constitution, of moderation, and of conservatism; pledges the Democratic Party of this State to coöperation with the National Democratic Party; calls upon all parts of the State to form clubs to further these measures; urges the people of the State to go to the polls in the coming vote upon the new Constitution, and to vote against that Constitution, and for good and true men for the offices; sets forth that the negro is an integral element of the body politic, entitled to full and equal protection under the law, and entitled to the right of suffrage under proper qualifications as to property and intelligence; indicates a line of policy for the party; makes arrangements to have delegates appointed from the State to represent it in the National Democratic Convention to be held in the City of New-York on the 4th of July next; and appoints a State Central Executive Committee to issue through the Press such documents as they may deem conducive to the purposes proposed by the Convention.

In the general discussions in the Convention it came out as the idea of the leading minds in it, that the negro should be entitled to vote so soon as he had property to protect and education enough to show him how to vote; but that universal and unrestricted suffrage would be detrimental to both races and fatal to the negro. The idea held out to the negro is, that he should participate in the government of the State, but that be shall never control that government.

The nominations for officers of the State made by the Convention are: For Governor, Hon. W. D. Porter, of Charleston, formerly President of the State Senate; for Lieutenant-Governor, T. C. Perrin, of Abbeville; for Secretary of State, Samuel Capers; for Adjutant and Inspector General, J. P. Thomas; for Treasurer, W. Hood; for Comptroller-General, S. L. Leaphart; for Attorney-General, I. W. Hayne; and for Superintendent of Education, J. A. Leland.

This is the main work of the Convention; but before its adjournment the Chairman, Mr. Burt, was requested to give his legal opinion on some of the objectionable provisions of the new Constitution soon to be submitted to the people. He responded in a short address, in which he avowed his earnest conviction that the Constitution is fatal to the welfare of both races. His special objections were, that it blots out too many landmarks in the history of the State; that the burden of taxation was insupportably heavy, and that the taxes are all levied upon real estate and the sale of merchandise; that the tax-laws are to be made by one race, while the taxable property is held by another race; that the whites pay all the taxes, with the exception of a small tax for educational purposes; that the blacks are universally allowed to vote, while the whites are disfranchised in large numbers; that this system of taxation is tyranny, being in effect taxation without representation; that holders of taxable property will never be able to meet the taxes, which will be ruin to the whites, and as soon as negroes come to own real estate they too will be ruined by the same cause, and can never hold a piece of land three years before it must go to pay these taxes which they cannot pay otherwise; that the homestead exemption does not relieve the property from taxes. He paused here to point out the fraud covered by the language of the Constitution upon that homestead provision—that that law exempted only from future debts, while the people were under the impression that it exempts also from past debts, and this latter is what the people really and mostly desire. He maintains further that the provision in the Constitution which annuls all debts for which slaves were the consideration, is in contravention of the Constitution of the United States; that the Chief Justice had expressed the opinion that these debts are as binding as other debts, and the Supreme Court will so decide. He argues at some length the article on the Judiciary, showing how it would work to the injury of both races, and tend in its operation to incite greater and greater antagonism between the races already distinctly antagonistic. He concluded by calling upon every man in the State, black no less than white, to unite against, resist and defeat that Constitution.

A resolution was adopted by the Convention taking steps to have Mr. Burt's analysis of the new Constitution published for distribution.

The adjournment of the Convention was *sine die*. BOISE.

City Transit—The Underground Railroad.

New-York, Wednesday, April 8, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times alone, of all the newspaper Press, has attempted to discuss the subject of an underground railroad, and especially to give its readers an intelligible sketch of the proposed "Arcade" plan.

The *Tribune* clamorously demands "some" underground accommodation for our rapidly-growing suburban population, but the *Tribune* defeats its own recommendations by confessing its "ignorance of the merits" of the several plans proposed, and thus implicitly confesses that its clamor is illogical. It strikes the writer that it is the duty of a leading journal to first inform itself and then to give its advice. That some sort of rapid transit is necessary, subterranean or altiterranean, "everybody" concedes. The fuel difficulty, as suggested by the Times of this morning, is clearly not a vital objection to the Arcade, since the use of anthracite coal is unattended by smoke, and the gas can be expelled by thorough ignition before the engine enters the Arcade.

There appear to the writer to be two practical objections to any underground plan—first, the altogether incomputable cost of carrying out such a work through those parts of the proposed routes which are obstructed by rock; and second, the difficulty, which seems insurmountable, of arranging the sewers in those parts of the route where the surface is greatly depressed. The Arcade plan, as illustrated in last Sundays's *World*, places the sewers, &c., beneath the roadway. But how can this be done at Canal-street, for example, where, to secure drainage, the bottom of the sewer is but eight feet below the surface of the present pavement?

At that point clearly, to secure drainage, the sewers, &c., would have to be suspended in the Arcade, in which case, to mention no other objection, there would be a partial or total suspension or obstruction of the projected sidewalk. I have nowhere heard suggested any plan for overcoming these formidable difficulties, and, until it is shown that these difficulties can be overcome in some satisfactory manner, no charter ought to be granted for the construction of an underground road.

There is a clause, by-the-by, in the pending Arcade bill which ought, at any rate, to be stricken out. It is the clause which provides, in effect, that, upon the completion of any part of the road, that part shall forever remain the property of the Company, so that, if the Company were to complete a single block (or less) according to their plan, and then wholly abandon the rest of the undertaking, they could never be divested of their charter as to that part; and thus any future and more feasible plan could be adopted only by the consent of the Arcade Company! Does any one doubt how they would use this advantage in such a contingency?

The writer is of the opinion that the great problem of an island railway will be solved only by an elevated plan, though the Greenwich-street experiment does not look promising, it must be confessed. Perhaps the chief defect in this plan is in its method of locomotion. It is probable that the endless chain, or rope, will yet be supplanted, however, by an atmospheric tube, to be placed between the track and beneath the car. Such a plan would be an absolute security against accidents such as are generally apprehended. The attachment between the car and the tube would hold the car firmly to the track, so that it could not "run off" by any possibility. Such a plan, moreover, would give perfect and easy control over the "way" of the car, and the speed attainable could be measured only by the flight of the wind! I make these suggestions only incidentally. My purpose, when I began this communication, was merely to point out the difficulties in the way of an underground plan. Yours, &c., D. C. S.

The Theatrical "Benefit" Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot suppose that you take much interest in this subject, on which you kindly allowed me to make a very brief comment a day or two since; but, as you published a long reply to it yesterday, perhaps you will give me room for a short rejoinder.

"Amicus Curiæ," which means, in this case, "A Friend of the Manager," rebukes me very sharply for commenting at all on a subject so "sacredly private," and which ought to be so free from "impertinent interference," as the relations of a manager to the actors of his theatre. The rebuke may be just;—but the whole of it should not fall on me. The Times must bear part of it. I found a paragraph in its columns lauding the abolition of the benefit system, as a most praiseworthy change, and the Wallack management as entitled to the credit of very great liberality for substituting a system of *douceurs*. I simply asked your leave to say that I did not take that view of it. Was my protest against it more "impertinent" or more of an "interference" than your indorsement of it? But for the latter, the former never would have been thought of. Why did not your correspondent protest against "impertinent interference" when the first reference to it appeared?

I saw the other day that one of the audience in a French theatre was dragged out by the police, acting on behalf of the management, for having ventured to hiss. Applause is still permitted, but the right to disapprove has been abolished. Has this system been extended by our managers to the Press? May one man drag "sacred private contracts" before the public, to applaud the liberality which prompts them? And must everybody else be condemned for expressing his dissent?

"Amicus Curiæ" gives us to understand that the change in question was made out of the overflowing anxiety of the manager to oblige the actors, and, in fact, on their application. Is this true? Did they sign a petition asking it? Did they hold a public meeting and appoint a committee to wait upon the manager and request him to spare them the trouble, the discredit, the possible loss, of complimentary benefits? Was it from *them* that the proposition came? It may have been. Being only a "small actor" and "wholly unconnected with Wallack's Theatre," I cannot be supposed to know anything about it. But as a "friend at court" my opponent can. He speaks by the card. Will he not be a little more explicit on this particular point—as it is one of some importance?

The picture which "Amicus" draws of the terrible troubles, inconveniences and embarrassments of the benefit system, is certainly effective—but I cannot help thinking the colors are laid on rather too thickly. It looks more like a "poster" than a genuine scene. Perhaps as I am only a "small actor," "Amicus" may be equally "small" in some other line of art. Let me sum up what he tries to say:

1. The system is abused—"small actors" get more than their dues, and great actors less than theirs. Then *reform* the system. Contract for benefits only with those whose professional merit deserves them. This is a matter wholly within control of the management.

2. It interrupts business. Good plays, drawing large houses, have to give way to poor ones for benefits. What actor is fool enough to select a poor play for his benefit? If a good play is running—let it run for a benefit, and give the actor concerned the profit of it. Does Mr. Wallack think that any of his company, great or "small," would insist on his stopping "Rosedale," and let him play something else for his own benefit?

3. It mortifies "real artists," by compelling them to see "small actors" get better houses than they do themselves. So far as my experience goes, "real artists" are rarely "mortified" or annoyed by the successes of those beneath them. They are much more apt to congratulate them on whatever gleam of sunshine chances to cross their path, than to frown upon them in sulky discontent. It is not from that quarter that we suffer from envy at our successes.

"Amicus Curiæ" says the system of benefits "will soon be smashed and settle itself in salary." That is precisely what I predicted. It is what managers are aiming at. Perhaps that will be better—for them—than the benefit system. I do not think it will be better for actors,—that the change has been made in their interest, or that they desire it. But *their* wishes are becoming, as I said before, of less and less account.

In justice to myself, I beg to add that I concur in nearly everything which your correspondent says of Mr. Wallack personally. My object is simply to protest against a change of system,—which I do not think originated with him,—not at all to disparage or assail him personally, either as an actor, manager or gentleman.

I was frank enough, in my signature, to avow my character, standing and sole claim to a hearing. "Amicus" sneers at my candor. Could he not afford to imitate it? If he can, why not do it? If he cannot, why sneer at me for having the advantage of him in that respect? A "SMALL ACTOR."

Who Shall Succeed the President?

New-York, Friday, April 10, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Appreciating and fully concurring with your excellent article, "Who Can Succeed to a Vacancy in the Presidency?" it seems to me lacking only the logical concluding point, *i. e.*, who shall succeed? Why not, if an officer of the United States has to succeed, take at once Gen. Grant? He is an United States officer in the double meaning of the word, and as he seems to be the choice of the people for the next Presidential term, why not send him to the White House at once? Excuse this suggestion from one who is neither a politician nor an office-hunter, but only Your obedient servant, P.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Eighth Ward Outrage—A Woman Kept all Night in a Cell with the Corpse of her Child.

Thursday evening, Officer Stevenson, of the Eighth Precinct, found a woman in Sullivan-street, near Spring, surrounded by a noisy crowd of boys, the woman apparently laboring under some great excitement. Supposing her to be intoxicated, the officer arrested and took her to the Station-house, No. 123 Mercer-street, where Sergt. Christie was in charge of the desk, but with Capt. Mills, his superior officer, present at the time. The officer stated the circumstances of the arrest, when the woman, still apparently suffering great agony, said that her child had died in her arms, in the Catholic Church in Sullivan-street, near Houston, and begged piteously to be sent home, to No. 3 Charlton-street. The officials saw the dead body of her infant pressed convulsively to her breast, but she was, nevertheless, ordered to be locked up, and, in consequence of there being no cells at the Eighth Precinct Station-house, she was sent to the Fifteenth Precinct Station. The charge entered against the woman on the Eighth Precinct book was "intoxication," and yet she walked without assistance carrying the corpse of her child to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, a distance of three blocks. Upon her arrival there Sergt. Haggerty was startled to find that a woman had been sent with a corpse to be locked up, and deeming that some mistake had occurred asked the Eighth Precinct, through the telegraph, what he should do, the child being dead. The answer came, "Lock her up and send for the Coroner." Sergt. Haggerty had no further option. The woman was Capt. Mills' prisoner and his orders were to be obeyed. Sergt. Haggerty, however, obeying the impulses of humanity endeavored to remove the body from her arms, but the woman again piteously begging to be allowed to go home and have prayers said over her child, resisted all attempts to remove it, and was locked up in a cell. Several respectable citizens were in the Station-house at the time, and all gave it as their opinion, judging from her demeanor, that the woman was not in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor. She stated her name to be Catharine Robertson, was of reputable appearance, and was able to give her residence, occupation and history. Yet she was locked up with the corpse of her child.

Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock Coroner Schirmer repaired to the station-house for the purpose of holding an inquest over the body. Dr. Wettengel, the Deputy Coroner, going into the cell at that hour, found the woman seated on the hard bench with the corpse lying on the bench beside her. Thus she had passed the night, bolted and barred in the cell with her dead child, and in the morning was naturally found prostrated with that long vigil of agony. Dr. Wettengel took out the dead infant, and making a *post-mortem* examination, found that the child had died of general debility. Therefore a verdict of death from marasmus was rendered, and the woman sent to the Commissioners of Charity, No. 1 Bond-street, for a burial for the child.

It is proper to add that Officer Stevenson testified at the inquest that the woman appeared to him to be intoxicated, and that Capt. Mills, in explanation of his conduct, said that the woman was unmistakably in an unfit condition to take care of herself. Being taken before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, after the inquest, she was discharged from custody by the magistrate.

The Fitzgerald Murder Case.

The Court of Appeals at Albany has just affirmed the former decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of Thomas Fitzgerald, sentenced at White Plains in December, 1866, to be hung for the murder of Ellen Hicks on Aug. 2, in the same year. On the night of August 1, 1866, Alexander Elliott entered a saloon near Westchester Bridge, and after remaining drinking some time was assaulted by a number of soldiers from Fort Schuyler, who were subsequently identified as Thomas Fitzgerald, Michael J. Canty, John Doran, Michael Martin, John C. Burke, Charles Burke and a civilian named John Mooney. Elliott managed to escape out of a back door and proceeded to walk to his house at West Farms, but the men followed him and one of them assaulted Elliott and broke his arm with an iron bar. The wounded man again escaped and at length reached his house and went to bed.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the Elliott family were aroused by the same party of soldiers, who threatened to break open the door and demanded the body of Elliott, but he, looking out of a bedroom window, saw the men surrounding the house armed with fixed bayonets, and escaped a second time, and swimming Westchester Creek with only his shirt on, went off to alarm the neighbors. While running away he heard a shot fired, and thinking it was meant for him it only accelerated his steps. In the meantime, the men headed by Fitzgerald, who appeared on the testimony of two witnesses to have been their leader, entered the house and threatened to shoot Mrs. Elliott unless she told them where her son Alexander was. The old woman implored them not to kill her, but it is said that Fitzgerald snapped his musket at her and it would not go off. They then went outside and held a parley, and Ellen Hicks, the murdered girl, who was twenty-four years of age, and was to have been married the following week, stood in the doorway with her sister looking at the men. Suddenly Fitzgerald, on the testimony of Nicholas Foltz, a man in the employ of the Elliotts, pointed his gun at the two girls when only about twenty feet off them and fired. The ball hit the unfortunate girl, Ellen Hicks, and passed through the abdomen, afterward breaking the leg off a chair and falling on the floor; it was an ordinary sized musket ball. The poor girl was in the act of shutting the door when she was hit, and her sister had her arms around her at the time. She exclaimed, "Oh, mother, I am dying," and fell, and lingered in great agony until 6 o'clock the same evening when she died.

The Tremont police were quickly informed of the murder and the whole of the party were arrested soon after the occurrence. The coroner's inquest was held the same day, and the jury found that the deceased had come by her death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Thomas Fitzgerald, and the others were accomplices, although all pleaded not guilty. Fitzgerald was tried at the Winter Assizes at White Plains, and found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hung on the 1st of December, 1861. He protested his innocence throughout, but he acknowledged before the coroner that if he had seen Elliott he would have killed him; he also said the night was dark, and he could not see where he was firing, but witnesses proved that it was clear enough to see, and that he deliberately aimed at the door where Ellen Hicks was standing. After his conviction and sentence the prisoner appealed through his counsel to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. Now that the Court has decided against him his last hope is gone, and he will be sentenced anew at White Plains at the coming sessions, commencing early in June. Fitzgerald has been in prison ever since August, 1866, at the County Jail, and has always protested his innocence and been confident that the decision against him would have been reversed.

The Gettysburgh Asylum Scheme—A Mysterious Disappearance.

Our readers are familiar with the scheme chartered by the Pennsylvania Legislature, whereby the battle field of Gettysburgh was to be decorated with a magnificent asylum for invalid soldiers, which should be an ornament forever to the nation and a joy to its maimed defenders. All of our citizens, especially those who have frequently traversed Broadway, know how liberally this scheme was advertised and how everybody was asked by placards to come to the office No. 546 Broadway, and aid in this laudable enterprise. As incentives for their doing so, a series of grand presentation concerts were promised, at the final one of which to be held in Philadelphia on the 23d of April, prizes of money, diamonds and other articles, amounting in the aggregate to over half a million of dollars, were to be distributed among the ticket holders.

These promises appeared to answer the purpose for which they were made, and No. 546 became the Mecca of those thousands who dream of sudden enrichment through the lottery wheel. The oiled and perfumed clerks of the managers of the laudable enterprise, found no idle time during business hours, for the eager crowds pressing up for the precious tickets occupied their every moment.

During the early part of the past month, the close observer saw fewer signs of thrift at No. 546. The dozen of placard-bearers on Broadway, and the huge sign-boat on a wagon before the door being interdicted by the police, were removed. A large canvas sign had been stretched across Broadway from the roof. This disappeared. Next the glaring placards on the door were gone, and one by one the gaudy baits to lure and catch the public gudgeon were removed.

At last, nearly two weeks ago, a day came when there was no Gettysburg Asylum Office at No. 546 Broadway. One night they had closed and the next morning they neglected to open. The doors and blinds were tightly closed, and only the placard "To Let" adorned that front where lately were the golden promises combined with self-denying philanthropy, for among the last announcements was one to the effect that the management had resolved to devote all the proceeds of the scheme to the building of the asylum. Ticket-holders were observed to come occasionally and gaze anxiously at the closed palace of fortune, as if daily they expected a placard to appear stating that the office had only been removed, and that the managers could be seen in some less expensive place. No such announcement has yet appeared. The inscription, "To Let," adorns the front still, but nothing more. The 23d of April is approaching, and many of those who expect to draw the $100,000 cash prize, are inquiring, with some interest, for the place at which they are to apply for the money. The police authorities, of whom many of these inquiries are made, are powerless to give satisfactory answer for so suddenly and completely did the Gettysburg Asylum Scheme disappear from public view, that even the sharp-eyed detectives have failed to trace it to its retirement.

Ticket-holders, however, are not entirely despondent. Some of them still profess to believe that the managers, whoever they may be, will yet appear and make good all their promises, and at the same time explain this sudden and unannounced departure.

Dead Animals in the Streets—Increased Care in their Removal Required.

Superintendent Kennedy has issued the following timely order:

Office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police, No. 300 Mulberry-street, New-York, April 10, 1868.

General Order No. 528.—Complaints are being constantly made at this office of the failure of the contractors for the removal of dead animals to comply with the terms of their contract; and the contractors excuse themselves by claiming that notice to them is delayed at the Station-houses, or in transmitting the intelligence by the telegraph. A strict compliance with the requirements of General Order No. 464, will prevent any failure on the part of this department to give the necessary notice promptly to the contractors, and place the responsibility of neglect, when neglect occurs, where it properly belongs. These complaints most frequently occur from allowing dead animals to remain on the streets from Saturdays to Mondays. The contract requires the removal to be made within twenty-four hours after notice is delivered at the depot of the contractors, and makes no exception of Sundays, but requires the removal on that day as well as any other day. It is, therefore, as necessary to give notice promptly on Saturdays and Sundays as at other times. Hereafter, in every case where a dead animal has not been removed from your precinct within twenty-four hours after notice has been sent from your Station-house in relation thereto you will make special report to this office of all the facts in the case. The Superintendent of Telegraph will see that all notices that reach the Central Station between the hours of 7 A. M. and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, of any such dead animals lying in any street or public place south of Fourteenth-street, are forthwith transmitted to the office of the Sanitary Company, in order that the employes of the contractors stationed at that office may be notified. And at other hours of the day and on Sundays, as well as at all times, those reported from localities north of Fourteenth-street he will see transmitted without delay to the Twentieth Precinct, pursuant to the requirements of General Order No. 464.

Book Trade Sales.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the trade sale of books, stereotype-plates and stationery, by Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Clinton Hall. The sales on the previous days were well attended and the bidding was spirited. The list included invoices from Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Springfield, New-Bedford and other places. The books sold embraced works of some of the best standard authors. The catalogue embraced invoices from Claxton, Remsen & Co., Philadelphia; D. Appleton & Co., New-York; W. A. Townsend & Adams, New-York; Lee & Shepard, Boston; D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New-York; P. O'Shea, New-York, and others. A good number of buyers were present, considering the inclemency of the weather, and fair prices were realized. To-day the sale will open with the invoice of G. P. Putnam & Son.

The sale of Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co.'s list, which took place Thursday evening, was quite spirited. All the books brought good prices, fully equal to those reached at any former sales. The largest quantities sold were of Dr. Holland's works, (Ik. Marvel,) Lange's Commentaries, &c. Among the more recent popular books *Norwood* sold from 90 cents to $1; *Prayers from Plymouth Pulpit* brought $1 05; *The Queens of American Society*, $1 80; *Froude's Short Studies*, $1 80, and the *History of England* the same per volume. The standard educational works of the same firm sold well. Whitney's *Language* brought $1 50; De Vere's *Studies in English*, $1 40; Prof. Day's *Logic, Composition and Discourse*, (rhetoric,) 90c. per volume. Jo. Foster, the auctioneer, kept the trade in the best possible humor during the evening.

How Some Frame Houses are Built in Brooklyn.

Coroner Smith held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of Henry Hersh and Rudolph Pufer, who were killed by the falling of a frame house they were in the act of erecting at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, on Wednesday morning. The deceased, with other carpenters, were engaged in laying the floors, there being no braces to hold the framework together, and the wind being stronger than the structure, carried it away, burying beneath the wreck the deceased, who had not time to escape. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"That Henry Hersh and Rudolph Pufer, came to their death from injuries received by the falling of the frame building in course of construction on Fifth-avenue, between Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, which were being erected by P. D. Doucher, and that in our opinion the said houses were insufficiently braced, for which we hold said Doucher responsible; at the same time we deprecate the manner in which speculators in general are allowed to construct houses, evincing too little regard for human life, and we urge on the authorities the importance of passing some stringent measure whereby these accidents may in future be avoided."

Good Friday Observances.

The Lenten fast and Holy Week terminate with the last hour of this day. During the past six days the services at the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches have been of the usual impressive character. Yesterday, Good Friday, was observed in all the churches of the denominations of Christians above named. At Trinity Church the exercises began at 11 o'clock. The usual morning service of the Episcopal Church was said and the anthems adapted to the day were sung effectively by the choir. St. Albans Church was dressed in mourning, symbolic of the sorrow inspired by the recollection of the sacrifice of Calvary. The altar, pulpit, the entire woodwork of the sanctuary and even the chandeliers were hung with black cloth, and the chancel window was covered with sable drapery, upon which, in relief, was a large cross in purple silk.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral, as at all the other Roman Catholic Churches, the usual ornaments of the altar were removed and the sacred places dressed in black. The services of the day were of the usual silent and highly devotional character. On Good Friday penitents and others visit the various Catholic Churches, remaining to pray a brief time in each. Notwithstanding the most disagreeable character of the day yesterday, the churches were crowded by these devotional visitors all day long.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Artemus Ward Monument.—By a resolution passed at the last session of the National Typographical Union, the printers of this country, on the 6th of March last, (the first anniversary of the death of Artemus Ward,) set 1,000 ems, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the erection of a monument to the memory of this illustrious humorist. The money thus subscribed is now in the hands of the treasurers of the subordinate Unions in their various localities, by whom it will be forwarded to the officers of the National Typographical Union, which body meets in Washington on the 1st of June. Various sums of money have been subscribed by literary and theatrical men in different cities, which will also be sent to the officers of the National Typographical Union. The printers of this City being desirous that the contribution from this City should excel that of any other in the country, have invited Dr. R. H. Gilbert (a personal friend of Artemus Ward) to deliver a lecture on the "Life, Characteristics and Humorous Sayings of Artemus Ward," and he has consented to deliver it in Dodworth Hall, on Monday evening next, April 13. The net proceeds of this lecture will go to the Monument Fund.

Police Items.—A male infant, about two weeks old, was found yesterday in the vestibule of St. Mark's School, in Stuyvesant-street. The abandoned infant was consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.....Yesterday morning Officer Taber, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, found a black cloth cap, trimmed with plush, lying on the sidewalk in Battery-place. Near the spot where the cap was found the pavement was smeared with blood, and it is supposed that some deed of violence was committed there. The cap is at the station-house.....Francis Unolt, a young man, was detected yesterday in the act of stealing goods from the auction store of Topping & Co., No. 132 Church-street. He was committed for trial by Justice Hogan.....Mary Reid, a child, 2½ years old, is reported to have died, from exposure and neglect, on board the steamship *City of New-York*, during the passage from New-London to this City. Coroner Rollins was notified to hold an inquest.

Another Snow-Storm.—People were not at all surprised, we take it, on waking up yesterday morning to find two or three inches of fresh snow on the ground, with as much more flying in the air. They have become thoroughly used to that sort of thing, and in view of what they have experienced during the past Winter, would not be in the least astonished to see the elements "fight it out on that line if it takes all Summer." Our weather clerk has ceased to count the snow-storms; they passed the computation of Agassiz long since, and are now placed under the head of "things too numerous to mention." They are getting to be short-lived, however, and now only appear as the precursors of rain, into which they soon subside and are swallowed up. The rain that supervened upon yesterday's snow-storm continued throughout the day in one constant, uninterrupted drizzle, which rendered all out-door life exceedingly uncomfortable, and made the streets rivers of mud, as usual.

Funeral of John P. Batchelder, M. D.—The funeral ceremonies of John P. Batchelder, M. D., took place yesterday, at the Mercer-street Church, in the presence of a large number of fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, of which institution he was formerly President. The officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Robert R. Booth, spoke of the many admirable qualities which adorned the life of Dr. Batchelder, and also alluded to his public Christian virtues. Dr. Batchelder had been engaged in the practice of medicine sixty years, and at the time of his death was 82 years of age. The ceremonies at the Church having ended, a procession was formed and the remains were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery.

The Laws of Health.—A lecture was delivered last evening by Dr. Willard Parker, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, on "Physiology and the Laws of Health." Dr. Parker gave his audience some excellent advice in regard to the use of stimulants and the control of the passions, the regulation of their diet, exercise, &c. The Doctor, while advising his audience to abstain from ardent liquors, said that pure lager-beer and light wines were not objectionable. Tea and coffee, not too strong, and taken in moderation, were harmless as a general thing, though there are persons who cannot take either without experiencing unpleasant symptoms afterward.

The Charge Against Policeman Tohey.—An examination was held yesterday in the case of James Tohey, an Officer of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, who stands charged with having unnecessarily clubbed Mathew Hannan, in his own apartments at No. 25 Washington-street. Several witnesses were examined, and their testimony went to show that the conduct of the officer was entirely unprovoked and uncalled for. Justice Hogan thereupon decided to hold the policeman for trial at either the Special or General Sessions. The officer was allowed to go on his own recognizance to appear for trial.

Arrivals in the City.—M. d'Antas, the Portuguese Minister, is at the Brevoort House. B. Witrey Vedia, of the Argentine Legation; Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota, and Hon. J. Wiley Edmunds, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Capt. Howe, of the British army, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Commander Abbott, of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. A. J. Holman, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. H. B. Goodyear, of New-Haven, and Hon C. E. Thayer, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. L. P. Poland of Vermont, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Fatal Result of an Affray.—Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Charles Norris, who died at the New-York Hospital, from the effects of a pistol-shot wound in the breast, received during the night of the 28th ult., during a quarrel with Thomas Fitzpatrick, in the porter-house kept by the latter, at No. 209 West-street. An inquest will be held to-day. Fitzpatrick has been confined in the Tombs since the occurrence.

Suicide of a Young Woman.—Rebecca Hyams, a native of Liverpool, England, living with her parents at No. 365 East Houston-street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a quantity of Paris green. An inquest will be held by Coroner Keenan to-day. It is stated that disappointment in a love affair was the motive which prompted the suicidal act.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, Richard Gallagher, a lad residing in Tremont, was instantly killed by being run over by a New-Haven Railroad train while passing through that village. An inquest will be held by the Coroner of Westchester County.

The Working Women's Protective Union.—Rev. Dr. Deems, the Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, is to preach a sermon in behalf of the Working Women's Protective Union, in the large chapel of the University, Washington-square, to-morrow evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Tremont.—A sad railroad accident happened here at the station about midday yesterday. Just as the down New-Haven train was passing through a boy named Richard Gallagher attempted to cross the track. He was caught by the cow-catcher and thrown up in the air a distance of some twenty feet, falling on his head. The Coroner's inquest was held in the afternoon on the body, and it was found that the ribs of the deceased had been crushed in and his neck broken. The boy was about sixteen years old, and was steady and industrious, having worked in a factory near the railroad for some time. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased has been "killed by a blow on the head from a New-Haven train." The train was only a little past the Tremont Station when the accident happened, and was, it is said, going at full speed, as it did not stop.

Fordham.—A burglary was committed at the bakery of E. Strout, on Fordham-avenue, on Thursday night. Dawson Williams, a noted loafer, was arrested on suspicion and has been locked up for examination......Property is increasing in value at Fordham. Yesterday a three-story house was sold for $8,000; the buyer is Mr. Frederick Morgenrode.

Morrisania.—The annual examination of Public School No. 5, was held yesterday. In consequence of the bad weather, however, only one examiner was able to be present....The roads here are in a dreadful condition, but the Fordham and Morrisania Railroad Company have kept their cars running all day on time in spite of the heavy snow.

West Farms.—The election of School Trustees will be held in this district on Tuesday the 14th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

Christians and Politics.—The Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City held a protracted meeting on Thursday, and after addresses and discussion adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote: "That it is the sense of this Association that all Christian and true American citizens who are lovers of temperance, just laws, order, peace and quiet on the Sabbath, and our common Christianity, ought seriously to consider what is their duty in the coming municipal election, regardless of party ties or prejudices, and cast their ballots for men whose sympathies are not with the rum interest and those who will foully desecrate the Sabbath."

News Items.—A number of property owners of Lafayette Ward, South Bergen, have called a meeting this evening to consider the propriety of applying to the Legislature for authority to consolidate with Jersey City....The Democracy of Jersey City, also of Hoboken, hold mass ratification meetings this (Saturday) evening....Mozart's celebrated Twelfth Mass will be given in St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, on Sunday by a full orchestra, accompanied by the organ and a double quartette choir....The annual visit of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders will be made to the County Almshouse on Snake Hill, April 30....A new division of Sons of Temperance was instituted at Salterville, Hudson County, on Thursday night.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

IN BANKRUPTCY—DISCHARGE REFUSED—BANKRUPT DOING BUSINESS IN HIS WIFE'S NAME.

In the matter of William D. Hill, a bankrupt.—Blatchford, J.—The discharge of the bankrupt is opposed by William S. Preston, a creditor. The specifications in opposition filed by the creditor aver that "the evidence taken before the Register shows, beyond all reasonable doubt, that the bankrupt has wilfully omitted from his sworn and filed schedules and inventories property which in truth and in fact belonged to him at the time of making and filing his said schedules and inventories, to wit: A certain house and lot situate in the Village of Kingston, claimed to have been purchased by his wife of Jeremiah Russell, a certain promissory note made by McKinstry for $1,000, one of Jeremiah Green, one of H. S. Van Etten, and other notes, in addition to bonds, mortgages and other evidences of debt and property, which will more fully appear from the evidence taken; that the said bankrupt, with intent to defraud his creditors, has fraudulently placed his property in the hands of his wife, with intent to prevent it from being reached by his creditors and applied in satisfaction of their debts, and that his wife so held his property at the time of filing the petition aforesaid; that the said bankrupt has withheld his books, papers and documents relating to his business; that he has omitted from his schedules all claims and demands which he has against his wife for services rendered for her as her agent, if, in fact, he was such agent, and which in equity belong to the creditors, and are unpaid for." The bankrupt and his wife and other witnesses have been examined. I have carefully gone over their testimony, and am entirely satisfied that the allegations of the specifications above referred to are fully proved. The case is one of a deliberate attempt by the bankrupt to defraud his creditors, and yet procure a discharge from his debts. He has wilfully sworn falsely in his affidavit annexed to his inventory of property, and on his examination before the Register, in the course of the proceedings in bankruptcy, in regard to material facts concerning the property owned by him at the time of filing his petition in bankruptcy, he has concealed his property by covering it up in the name of his wife, and has been guilty of fraud, contrary to the Bankruptcy act, by not delivering to his assignee property which belonged to him at the time of presenting his petition and inventory, and which he was not permitted to retain under the provisions of the act, and has made a fraudulent gift or transfer of property to his wife, contrary to the provisions of the act. He has committed all these offences, which are made grounds, by section 29 of the act, for withholding his discharge; and then he has crowned the whole by taking and subscribing the oath required by section 29, to the effect that he has not done, suffered or been privy to any act, matter or thing specified in the act, as a ground for withholding his discharge. In his inventory of his estate, annexed to his petition, he sets forth that he has no property except $200 worth of property, that is exempted by section 14 of the act, and his assignee makes a return of no assets. The evidence shows that the bankrupt claims to have done business for several years past as agent for other persons, and not on his own behalf, first as agent for one McMullen, and afterwards, and down to the time of filing his petition, as agent of and in behalf of his wife. The testimony, and particularly the examination of the bankrupt and of his wife, shows that these pretended agencies, and especially the one for his wife, were mere shams and covers for fraud. The prevarications of the bankrupt in his testimony, his reluctance to disclose the truth, his want of recollection as to matters which he could not well have forgotten, and his failure to give any satisfactory explanation of the terms of his agencies, and of the nature and amount of his compensation as agent, all tend to show beyond question that the whole arrangement was one devised and carried out to defraud his creditors, and that the bulk of the property which stood in the name of and was in the possession of his wife at the time his petition was filed, was in fact his own property. The attempt to show that his wife derived the property from any other source than from him utterly failed. The debts set forth in his schedule were all of them contracted in 1861. He was married in 1860. His wife had then no property except some household furniture of the value of $225, which he purchased and gave to her before their marriage. She has inherited no property since, nor received any from any other person than her husband. In September, 1861, he failed, and made an assignment of all his property for the benefit of his creditors. Since that time he has carried on business as agent for McMullen and for his wife. His wife's furniture was sold in 1864 for $600. The attempt to show that Mrs. Hill had capital enough growing out of the investment of this $600, and the buying of notes on her behalf prior to the 18th of April, 1867, and the transactions on her behalf with John Grant in regard to mules prior to that time, to establish the extensive business which, from and after that date, was done for her by her husband as her agent, is absurd. At that date a bank account was opened in her name with the Ulster County National Bank at Kingston, and her husband's agency for McMullen ceased about the same time. It is quite clear that the capital was really the property of her husband, and was the fruit of the business he had been transacting since he failed in 1861, nominally as agent for McMullen, but really on his own behalf. Mrs. Hill in her testimony shows that she knew nothing about what her husband was doing in her name in the way of business, and that she had no connection with it except to sign notes and cheques as he brought them to her filled up and ready to be signed. From April, 1867, to January, 1868, the deposits in the name of Mrs. Hill in the bank amounted to nearly $25,000, and Hill testifies that a large amount of her transactions do not appear upon her bank book; that some of the notes he bought for her were discounted at other banks; that he bought about $50,000 worth of notes as her agent, and dealt largely in other things as her agent, buying and selling mostly for cash. The house named in the specifications was purchased from Jeremiah Russell for $5,750, in the fall of 1866. Of this amount $1,750 was paid in cash, being raised on a note signed by Mrs. Hill, and she took a deed of the house and

gave back a mortgage on it for $4,000. But the evidence as to the transaction shows that the purchase was really by her husband, and that the note on which the money was raised to make the cash payment was paid with his money, if it has been paid. The bankrupt has kept no account of his dealings for his wife as her agent, and has never rendered to her any account, and she has never paid him or agreed to pay him any thing for his services. The case is a plain one for refusing a discharge.

Cooke & Lounsbery for the bankrupt; William Lawton for the creditor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND CASE—RECEIVER APPOINTED—IMPORTANT OPINION.

James Fisk, Jr. et al. vs. *The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company et al., and the same Plaintiffs, with others,* vs. *The same Defendants.*—The following is the whole of the opinion rendered by Judge CARDOZO in this important case, in which a receiver has been appointed, as to the proceeds of the 49,000 shares which form the subject matter of the litigation.

CARDOZO J.—I shall not follow the counsel over the extended field of discussion in which they indulged on the argument of the motion in these cases. The statement of a very few plain and well recognized propositions is all that is necessary to dispose of the question really involved. My views may be briefly expressed, as follows:

1. Even if my reflection and examination led me to a different opinion, which they do not, I should not feel at liberty to deny the existence of the jurisdiction which it is sought to have the Court entertain in these actions, since the point has been fully and distinctly decided by the General Term of this Court in Griffiths *vs.* Scott, cited in the argument. My views accord with that decision, but, in any event, I should consider myself bound to follow it. In that case Judge Ingraham said: "I think there can be no doubt but that a citizen of this State can maintain an action against a foreign corporation for any cause connected with the recovery of or protection to his property or rights in said corporation." Judge Leonard, in the same case, held that this Court "has not the power to remove or appoint the trustees or directors of a foreign corporation, but it can enjoin their action when illegal, or when acting fraudulently or unlawfully, if they are personally within our jurisdiction." These remarks are apposite to the present suits, and dispose of the point as to jurisdiction raised by the defendant's counsel. 2. The issue of the 49,000 shares complained of was *ultra vires* Neither the corporation nor its directors had, in any view, the right to make certificates purporting to represent capital stock, which had not in fact been subscribed and paid for, and to put them on the market as stock and sell them below par. If they might do so and sell them at a discount of 1 or 2 per cent., they might sell them at 60 per cent. or any greater discount. It is not a question of good faith, or of honest intention, or of wise policy, or skillful or discreet management upon the part of the directors; it is a question of power. Every paper issued purporting to represent stock which had in fact no existence, was a false certificate; and the directors were not authorized to make false certificates. No such power attaches to their office, and the stockholders have the right to complain that they have assumed a power which was not conferred upon them. These views controlling of the case are so familiar that they do not require the citation of authorities to support them. 3. The statute passed by the Legislature of Iowa (Laws of Iowa, 1868, chapter 13) cannot alone ratify the act of the directors. The State of Iowa has not exclusive jurisdiction over this corporation. The certificates do not purport to represent stock in the origina. corporation created by the State of Iowal but assume to represent stock of the consolidated Company (consisting of that corporation and the one found under the laws of Illinois. The latter State, therefore, has quite as much control of the present matter as the State of Iowa. Certainly the act of either alone will not aid the defendants. 4. I see no reason why any injunction should have issued to restrain the defendants except so far as the 49,000 illegal certificates are concerned. The transfer of the illegal issue was properly enjoined, and the proceeds should be held by the Court to protect the Company against damages in favor of the holders of the false certificates, or to enable it to retire them; but nothing is disclosed in the papers which satisfies me that it is either proper or necessary to prevent dealings in the genuine stock or to interfere with the business of the corporation, except to the extent I have mentioned. 5. Respecting the motions to attach the defendants, I have only to remark that I do not think that any breach of the injunction has been established by the affidavits submitted to me, calling for any present action. 6. I shall appoint Hugh Smith, Esq., (the Deputy City Chamberlain,) receiver of the proceeds of the 49,000 illegal shares, requiring from him a bond with surety, to be approved in $500,000, and directing that each half million of dollars which shall come to his hands as such receiver, shall be deposited alternately in the United States Trust Company and in the Union Trust Company. 7. The costs of these motions will be costs in the actions, and abide the event of the same. 8. An order in accordance with these views and containing such provisions as may be deemed necessary to carry them into effect, will be prepared by the plaintiffs' attorneys and presented to me for settlement. Ordered accordingly.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE ERIE RAILWAY IN ANOTHER ASPECT.

Richard Schell vs. *The Erie Railway Company et al.*—This case was called on yesterday on a motion to dissolve an injunction. After some discussion among counsel, the Court directed that the motion stand over to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Before Judge Noah Davis and a Jury.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SALES FOR CASH AND THOSE ON CREDIT—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

George M. Barnard et al. vs. *George W. Campbell et al.*—This was an action of replevin for 1,370 bags of linseed, tried before Judge NOAH DAVIS and a jury. The plaintiffs are Boston merchants, and imported from Calcutta the seed in question. The defendants are well-known manufacturers of linseed oil in New-York. They purchased the seed in question in August, 1863, from E. O. Jeffries, of Boston, who at that time was a large operator in linseed. Several letters and telegrams passed between the defendants and Jeffries in relation to the purchase. The defendants, however, closed the contract on the 21st of August with R. H. Hunter, of New-York, who acted as broker for Jeffries in the transaction. The defendants forwarded to Jeffries, at his request, on the day of the purchase their negotiable promissory notes in payment for the linseed. These notes were used by Jeffries, and were paid by the defendants at maturity.

Jeffries bought the seed in question from the plaintiffs on the same day he sold it to defendants. And on the 24th of August the plaintiffs gave to him their order on the warehouseman where the seed was stored for its delivery to him. On the 25th Jeffries shipped the seed to defendants in New-York, where it arrived about the 1st of September, at which time Jeffries had failed. On its arrival the plaintiffs replevied the seed, claiming that they had not parted with their title; that the sale made by them to Jeffries was a *cash* sale, and the price not having been paid, they could follow and reclaim the property. The principal question litigated on the trial was as to whether the contract between Jeffries and the plaintiffs was a sale for cash or on credit. Mr. Barnard, one of the plaintiffs, testified that the sale was for cash. Jeffries, on the contrary, who was called as a witness for the defendants, testified that the sale was on a credit of ten days. The case went to the jury mainly on the question of fact presented by the conflicting testimony of Barnard and Jeffries, the Judge charging that if Barnard's testimony correctly stated the contract, the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict, but if the contract was as testified to by Jeffries, then their verdict should be for the defendants. The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, rendered a verdict in favor of the defendants.

For the plaintiffs, Judge Pierrepont and Mr. Langdell; for the defendants, Judge Fullerton and B. F. Dunning.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Barnard, Ingraham and Cardozo.

CITIZENS HAVE NOT THE RIGHT TO INSPECT PUBLIC RECORDS—REVERSAL OF THE CORNELL MANDAMUS.

The People ex rel. Henry vs. *Chas. G. Cornell, Street Commissioner.*—It will be remembered that on Sept. 6, 1866, Mr. Richard M. Henry, a member of the Citizens' Association, appeared in the Supreme Court and made an affidavit that he had applied to the Street Commissioner for leave to see and inspect certain contracts in the Street Department, relating to the public works of the City, and that the Street Commissioner refused to allow him to inspect them. Judge Barnard thereupon granted a mandamus requiring the Street Commissioner to permit Mr. Henry to see those contracts, or show cause to the contrary to the Court. The Street Commissioner appeared in court and made an affidavit admitting that he had charge of the contracts for the benefit of the City and its citizens; that Mr. Henry had asked to see all the contracts for the year 1863; that he, the Street Commissioner, was fearful that the records in his office might be destroyed if any citizen could come in and see them whenever he chose; also, that it would keep a larger number of clerks and more office room to accommodate such persons if their right to see the contracts was established. Judge BARNARD, however, decided that the Street Commissioner was bound to show the contracts in his office to Mr. Henry; thus establishing the right of any citizen to examine the public acts and records of the City officials.

Mr. O'Gorman appealed from Judge BARNARD's decision, and the argument of the appeal was heard this morning at General Term before Judges INGRAHAM, CARDOZO and BARNARD. Corporation Counsel O'Gorman appeared for the late Street Commissioner McCornell, and Joseph F. Daly, the counsel of the Citizens' Association, appeared in support of the decision granting the right of the citizen to inspect the records.

After a full hearing the Court (Judges INGRAHAM, CARDOZO and BARNARD,) reversed the order below, thus deciding that the citizens had not the right to such inspection.

Richard O'Gorman for appellants, J. F. Daly for respondent.

THE COMMON COUNCIL GAS CONTRACT.

Before the same Judges.

Christopher Pullman vs. *The Mayor, &c., The Common Council and the Street Commissioner.*—In 1866 the Common Council of this City passed over the Mayor's veto a resolution directing the Street Commissioner, Cahs. G. Cornell, to advertise for proposals and make a contract to supply the City with gas. From the terms of the resolution and other facts it was understood that this contract was to be made with some new gas company, and for a long period. Mr. Pullman, who was then a member of the Common Council, protested against this resolution, on the ground that it would authorize, and was intended to authorize a contract for twenty years, binding the City to pay over $1,000,000 a year for gas; that at the then high price of gas and coal (1866) it would be wasteful and ruinous to make a twenty year' contract. Finally Mr. Pullman failing to stop the scheme in the Common Council, applied to the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the making of such a contract. Judge Barnard granted the injunction, and the injunction has been held ever since. Mr. O'Gorman, the Corporation counsel, who opposed the injunction in the first instance, now brings an appeal from it to the General Term, and the argument on it was had to-day before a full Bench, (Judges Ingraham, Cardozo and Barnard.) Mr. O'Gormon argued on behalf of the Common Council that Mr. Pullman had no standing in court and no right to bring this suit and obtain the injunction, because the act of the Legislature which authorized him to bring the suit was unconstitutional. Mr. Charles Tracy and Mr. Joseph F. Daly, for Mr. Pullman, argued in favor of retaining the injunction and in support of the law of 1864, chap. 806, under which any member of the Common Council, or other citizen, may proceed to suit to restrain any unlawful waste of the public monies.

The Court reserved its decision.

R. O'Gorman for the City; Charles Tracy and J. F. Daly for the injunction.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 10.

By Judge Sutherland.

Cramer *vs.* Maass et al.; an extra allowance of $150 to defendant, Maass, and of $40 to guardian *ad litem.*

The Same *vs.* The Same; motion for extra allowance denied without costs.

The People ex rel. Michael Finnin *vs.* The Marine Court; motion for peremptory *mandamus* denied without costs.

Odell *vs.* Martin; order granted.

Harrison, &c., *vs.* Harrison et al.; order granted.

The Same *vs.* The Same; order granted.

Hohner *vs.* Levy; motion denied with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

Westervelt *vs.* Forman; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

FRIDAY, April 10—P. M.

The Day was very nearly a close Holiday in Wall-street, though the fact that Good Friday is not recognized as such by the laws of New-York caused the Banks and other Money establishments to be kept open, while the Stock Exchange was closed. A few of the Brokers were in Broad-street, and some transactions occurred in New-York Central, Erie, Pacific Mail and Atlantic Mail, at prices ½@1 ℔ cent. below the closing sales of Thursday, except in Atlantic Mail, for which 40 ℔ cent. is reported to have been offered. The great dealers in the Public Funds kept their offices open, and the few transactions which they had were at about yesterday's closing rates. The sales of Gold were at 138⅜@138⅝ ℔ cent., and Bills on London 109⅞ ℔ cent. But few Money loans were called in upon the Brokers, and these were readily replaced at 7 ℔ cent. At the close of the day, Erie was quoted 70⅞@71; New-York Central 120⅜@120½; Pacific 88⅛@½; Rock Island 94½@94¾; Reading 89⅜; Western Telegraph 37½, and Gold 138⅝ ℔ cent.

The National Life Insurance Company's Third Annual Report appears elsewhere in this paper. The aggregate receipts of the Company last year were $212,607; aggregate disbursements, $91,607. The income of the Company increased during the year $54,000, while the expense account showed an increase of only $900. The assets of the Company were augmented during the year to $292,388, from $206,707.

Erie Road and the Bradford Lease.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Times* of Thursday contains the following paragraph:

"The examination of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, one of the Directors, on the Buffalo and Bradford lease, is not quite complete. Mr. DAVIS knows, or certainly ought to know, that the Bonds and Stock for which the 18,910 new Erie shares were issued *in order to supply fresh material to Mr. Daniel Drew to Bear the Erie market,* were not surrendered at the time, nor have they all yet been surrendered. Part, if not the whole of the proceeds of this scandalous issue of Stock for a lease extremely equivocal, if not absolutely fraudulent in its inception and consummation, is said to have been lent to the Boston and Erie Road on the guarantee of the President of that Road, who is also President of the Erie Road, that he would take care of the Buffalo and Bradford Bonds when they are presented for payment or conversion."

In reply, permit me to say that I do not know that the facts are as you state them, nor ought I to know so, because such is not the case.

I have been too long personally acquainted with the gentleman who, I assume, wrote that article, not to know that if he makes a statement he believes it to be true. I can, however, assure him and the readers of the TIMES that he has been misinformed in this matter; that every share of the 18,910 shares of Erie stock issued on account of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg lease is represented in the Erie office by a corresponding number of shares of Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg stock; that every share of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg stock issued on account of conversion of mortgage bonds is represented in the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg office by a corresponding amount of canceled mortgage bonds, the interest on which was payable by the railway company, and which have been surrendered by *bona fide* holders; and that nothing has gone from the Erie treasury to help the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, either on the guarantee of the President of that road or in any other form. You also seem to imply that I know or ought to know that the 18,910 shares so issued "were issued in order to supply fresh material to Mr. DANIEL DREW to bear the Erie market." I can only say that I do not know it, and so far as my individual action is concerned I know the contrary. Whether I "ought to know" such a fact, so far as Mr. DREW's action is concerned, is a question about which I admit that others are competent to judge as well as myself. If the fact be so, (of which I have no knowledge,) I venture to urge, in extenuation of my ignorance, that I have frequently heard well-informed members of the hierarchy of brokers say that it was "impossible to tell where Uncle Daniel was in Erie;" and if they were ignorant, is it fair to demand superior intelligence in a layman who rarely goes to Broad-street and never speculates in stock?

I also venture to differ with you as to the motives which led the old Erie Board to take the lease of the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad, and as to the good faith of that transaction—and I shall hope that when the evidence in the pending suits attacking that lease is all in, you will modify your judgment.

We are pleased to be set right in our previous information, (which we had reason to rely upon as correct,) in regard to the irregularity of the conversion of the Bradford Stock and Bonds. Touching the good faith and validity of the Bradford lease, we are willing with Mr. DAVIS to await the results of pending litigation. Meanwhile we presume there is no serious difference of opinion between us as to the wholly unproductive character of the lease, whether before or since its capitalization.—TIMES.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chatham-st., No. 125, 25x48. 3d-st., n. s., 258.6 ft. e. of Madison-av., 98.9x1x9 x18.2x89.8x21.6. Grand-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Sheriff-st., 20x80. Broome-st., n. s., ½ part of lots 139, 140 and 141, 37½x87½	$10,000
Chrystie-st., No. 218, 25x75	27,500
Greenwich-st., No. 27, 40.3x39.5x20.1x35.2x40.3x21	12,000
Hester-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of Chrystie-st., 25.1x22.4	8,750
Mott-st., Nos. 264, 266, 268	45,000
Spring-st., No. 151, 25x75	20,000
12th-st., s.s., 132.2½ ft. w. of Broadway, 25x103.3 q. c.	nom.
13th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 20.10x75	7,500
22d-st., n. s., 228.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x75	5,500
25th-st., n. s., lot No. 87, "Bellevue lots," 25x98.9	13,000
26th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x49.4	10,250
28th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	40,000
West 31st-st., n.s., No. 7, 25x98.9	43,000
34th-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	49,000
West 43d-st., No. 145, 20x100.5	25,000
48th-st., s. s., 119 ft. e. of 8th-av., 22x84.1½x22x79.2	21,000
50th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x100.5	47,375
51st-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,500
51st-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,500
52d-st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 33.4x100.5	6,566
52d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	3,433
53d-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	3,100
53d-st., s. s., 133.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	3,450
53d-st., s. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 16.8x100.5	3,450
53d-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x½ the block	6,250
53d-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 21x100.4	16,000
56th-st., s. s., 104 ft. e. of 8th-av., —x21x2.7 (gore)	1,450
56th-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of 5th-av., 50x100.5	17,500
70th-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x100.5	6,000
72d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 11th-av., 70.1x200x76.6x200	27,000
72d-st. and 11th-av., s. e. cor., 100x68.6x100.0½x65.3; 73d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av., 60.4x125x65.8½ x125	30,000
76th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x102.2	1,400
77th-st., s. s., 307 ft. w. of 9th-av., 222.9x102.2x227.1 x102.2	26,000
82d-st., s. s., 127.9½ ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	3,000
87th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 26x100	5,500
127th-st., s. s., 151 ft. w. of 3d-av., 53.5x99.11	16,000
127th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100	10,000
129th-st., n. s., 285 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x½ the block	7,300
135th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 225x99.11	17,050
1st-av., w. s., 21.3 ft. s. of 34th-st., 21.1½x100	11,600
2d-av. and 41st-st., n. e. corner, 24.9x80	24,500
10th-av. and 76th-st., s. e. cor., 200x102.2	16,000
11th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 145th-st., 25x100	2,750
12th-av., e. s., from 85th to 86th-st., 204.4x100	24,000

Leases Recorded.

Maiden Lane, No. 24, 1st floor and two lofts, 3 years, per year	$2,200
Worth-st., No. 7, 1 year	3,000
117th-st., s. s., 473 ft. e. of av. A, 175x35x—x100.11, 5 years, per year	2,400
8th-av., e. s., 17.1½ s. of 29th, 20x65, 2 yrs., per yr.	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Baltic-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100	$8[illegible]0
Dean-st., n. e. s., 230 ft. n. w. of Bond-st., 20x100	12,600
Degraw-st., 88 ft. n. of and Tompkins-place, 75 ft. w. of rear lot, 12x25	3,000
Fillmore-st., n. e. s., 138 ft. s. e. of 5th-st., irregular lot, 22x53	3,100
Fleet-st., w. s., 74.7 ft. n. e. of Willoughby-st., 12.6 x48.9x12.11x45	2,500
Fort Greene-place, w. s., 300 ft. s. of Hanson-place, 48.6x38.9x81x21	6,000
Greene-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Oakland-st., 25x100	1,420
Gwinnett-st., s. e. s., 144 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 98.10x22.0½x100x22	318
Hamilton-st., e. s., 625 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100; Hamilton-st., e. s., 643 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100; Hamilton-st., e. s. 662 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x100; Hamilton-st., e. s., 812.6 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x 82.11½x6.4⅔x18.3x12 6x100	20,000
Herkimer-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x100	1,000
Hicks-st., e. s. 82.10 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x91.2x26.4 x82.10 q. c.	nom.
Hicks-st., e. s., 82.10 ft. s. of Union-st., 25x91.2x26.4 x82.10 q. c.	nom.
Houston-st., e. s. 404 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	925
Joralemon-st. and Clinton-st., s. w. cor., 29x65x47. 10x18.6x110.6	35,000
Madison-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100	1,400
Monroe-st., n. s., 200 ft. of Marcy-av., 50x100	1,200
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 90 ft. e. of Henry-st., 20x100	23,000
Pierrepont-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x 100	6,750
Plymouth-st., s. s., 105.6 ft. e. of Main-st., 44x119x 13.11x2x30.3x131.1	6,100
Prospect-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Washington-st., 25 99	2,520
Rodney-st., n. s., 141 ft. e. of Lee-av., 20.6x100	1,100
Strong-place, e.s., 180 ft. ., of Degraw-st., 20x112.5	2,500
Van Buren-st., s. e., 285 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x 97.1	8,500
Warren-st., n. s., 52.5 ft. e. of Perry-av., 54.6x20.4½ x50.6x20	350
Wyckoff-st. and Rochester-av., s.e. cor., 350x255.6	7,5 0
Wyckoff-st. and Buffalo-av., s. w. cor., 350x255.6	7,500
12th-st., s. s., 297.10½ ft., s. e. of 6th-av., 25x100	2,000
17th-st., n. e. s., 230 ft. n. w. of 6th-av., 20x100	525
37th-st. and 4th-av., s. e. cor., 5[illegible].2x100	1,000
Clermont-av., e. s., 212.4 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x 200	14,200
Flushing-av., lot 32 (7th Ward) Delmonico's map	4,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 33.4x 100	1,500
Tompkins-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Monroe-st., 16.8x 100	5,000
Utica-av. and Herkimer-st., n. e. cor., 25x200	4,100

Leases Recorded.

Bond and Warren sts., s. e. corner, store, &c., 5 years, per year	$300
5th-st. and Grand-st., s. w. corner, store, &c., 5 years, per year	408
South 7th-st., No. 7, house and lot, 5 yrs., per yr.	2,500

Lease in New-Lots.

Atlantic and New-Jersey avs., n. e. corner, portions of, 5 years, per year	$180

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Monmouth-st., w. s., 87 feet s. of South 4th-st., 19x50	$4,000
North 2d-st., s. s., lots Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, block 12 each 25x100 (¼ share)	3,000
South 2d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Monmouth-st., 25x 100	1,500
South 5th-st., n. s., 15 ft. w. of Erie-st., 15x50	4,500

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., s. s., 231 ft. e. of Summit-av., 50x100.3	1,300
Magnolia-av., lots Nos. 54, 55, 56, 25x125	3,800
Webster-av., e. s., lots Nos. 64, 65, each 25x100	1,600
Lot No. 61, block 3, map Chelsea, 25x100	550

Bergen.

Washington-av., s. s., lots Nos. 39 and 41, 50x100	$1,050
Washington-av., n. s., lot No. 58, 20x135.6	3,500
Newark-st., s. w. s., 160 feet e. of Van Winkle-st., 34.6x138	1,100
Lot No. 1, between Newark and Communipaw roads	5,250

Union.

Columbia-st., n. s., lots Nos. 89, 92, block No. 25, each 25x100	$750

Claremont.

Columbia-st., s. s., 197 feet w. of Ocean-av., 25x100	$3,025

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.
Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.
Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.
Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, and principal payable in gold, for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency. Descriptive pamphlets furnished.
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Financial Agents C. P. R. R.,
No. 5 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 10, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	4,640	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	109	Pork, bbls.	1,048
Cornmeal, bags	1,695	Cut Meats, pkgs	99
Wheat, bushels	5,675	Lard, pkgs	40
Corn, bushels	33,560	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	440	Whisky, bbls.	45
Oats, bushels	2,300	Petroleum, bbls.	....

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $8 50@$8 75 for Pots, and $11@$11 50 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in fair request at very firm and buoyant prices for desirable stock. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths' $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ℔ pair.

CANDLES—Have been slow of sale within our former range.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at uniform rates, including Java at 23½c.@24½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has again advanced a fraction on a fairly active and decidedly buoyant market. The aggregate of the reported sales was 9,035 bales, including 630 bales to spinners, 140 to shippers, and 7,765 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	27	27¼	27¼@27¾
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28¼@28¾
Low Middling	29	29¼	29¼@29¾
Middling	30	30¼	30¼@30¾
Good Middling	31	31¼	31¼@31¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,507
Receipts last week	12,462
Receipts preceding week	17,085
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	301,874
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	527,396
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,690
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	148,049
Exports since Sept. 1	293,824
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand	80,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,985,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,602,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,348,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,053,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	285,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	505,000

FISH—The demand has been limited since our last. Prices have favored buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively steady in price to-day, on a moderate trade, chiefly in low and medium grades, the offerings of which have been limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 80@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 75@$10 15; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 15@$11 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 40 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 80@$9 40
Extra State	9 75@11 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 20@10 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 20@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 75@15 00

Southern Flour has been in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls. at $9 70@$10 90 for common to fair, and $10 90@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. California Flour is in better request; sales have been reported of 1,500 sacks at $12 25@$14 25 for extras, ℔ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $7 50@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal has been in active demand at $5 90 @$6 for Jersey; $5 35@$5 85 for Western; $5 90 for City, and $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 1,530 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held with rather more firmness, but has been inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 18,500 bushels, including common to choice No. 1 Spring at $2 47@$2 52½ delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 37@$2 42, chiefly at $2 37 in store; and White California at $3 14 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in more demand at firmer prices, though the storm tended to check business. Sales have been reported of 65,000 bushels at $1 18@$1 22½ for New Mixed Western; $1 20@$1 22 for old Mixed Western, in store; $1 25½@$1 28 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; $1 15@$1 19 for New Strawcolored and White Southern, and $1 13@$1 19 for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye has been inactive, but steady. Barley has been purchased to the extent of 4,200 bushels; Canada East at $2 08; Barley Malt to the amount of 8,500 at $2 05@$2.30 ℔ bushel. Oats have been fairly active and a shade firmer. Sales have been reported of 78,000 bushels Western at 85@86½ in store, ℔ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been steady but inactive.

HAY—North River Bale has been in very moderate demand to-day at 75c.@85c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 70c.@85c. for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in slack request at unchanged prices, including American at 10c.@55c. for new; older growths, 5c.@25c., and Foreign at 20c.@50c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c.; choice to fancy, 45c.@50c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; prime to choice, 35c.@50c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 30c.@55c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@20c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@25c.; old Olds, 5c.@15c. Foreign—Canadians, 15c.@50c. Bavarians, 30c.@40c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand within our previous range.

LEATHER—Sole has been quoted very firm, on a moderate business, including Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 26½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 55c.@73c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@95c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, but firm, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@67½c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 25@$8 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 87@$3 50; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull to-day, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 50; Red Oil at 65c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 17@$1 20; Olive, $2 50@$2 75 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 10½c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 15½c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 39c.@40c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand to-day, closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,850 bbls., in lots, at $26 90@$27 12, closing at $27, regular, for Western Mess; $25 75@$26, closing at $25 87 for Old Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for Thin Mess; $24 50 for Prime Mess; $21 75@$22 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, including seller, June, on private terms. Cut Meats have been in moderate request at full prices. Sales, equal to 370 pkgs. at 15½c.@16½c. for Hams; and 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon has been quiet but quoted firm at rising prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 175 boxes at 13½c.@13½c. for Cumberlands, 15½c. for Short Rib, 15c.@15½c. for Long Clear, and 16½c.@16½c. for Short Clear, ℔ lb. Lard has been in less demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 700 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18½c. for inferior to very choice, the latter an extreme price for small lots of Kettle rendered, ℔ lb. Also 750 tcs., May delivery, seller's option, part at 18½c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in fair demand at $14 50@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20@$24 50 for Extra do., and $9@$14 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 490 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand, including Prime Mess at $35@$38 50, and India Mess at $40@$42 ℔ tierce; sales since our last, 250 tcs. Beef Hams are inactive at from $32 50@$37 50; sales 80 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been quiet to-day, prices ruling as follows:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State, firkins, ℔ lb.	none.
State, half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb.	50 @52
Welsh, tubs, ℔ lb.	48 @50
Western, firkins, ℔ lb.	none.
Western, tubs, ℔ lb.	none.

OLD CROP BUTTER.

Fine to extra State, firkins, ℔ lb.	50 @53
Good to fine State, firkin, ℔ lb.	45 @48
Fair to extra, half-firkin tubs, State, ℔ lb.	53 @55
Good to fine, half-firkin tubs, State, ℔ lb.	45 @48
Good to fine, Welsh tubs, ℔ lb.	45 @48
Fair qualities State Butter, ℔ lb.	40 @43
Extra qualities Canadian, ℔ lb.	40 @43
Low to common qualities State, ℔ lb.	15 @18
Low to common qualities Canada, ℔ lb.	13 @15

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15 @16
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	10 @12
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	9 @10

RICE—Has been dull at former rates; Carolina, $10 50@$11 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been very sparingly dealt in at drooping prices, including Clover at from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

SOAP—Continues quiet, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been inactive at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 10½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at from 14½c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 104,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12½c.; 82,500 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@17½c.; 41,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@12½c. ℔ lb.

TEAS—Have been inactive at unaltered prices.

WOOL—Very moderate transactions have been reported in Domestic since our last at essentially unaltered prices. Foreign has been partially neglected.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	50@52
½ and ¾ blood do.	45@48
Common and ¼ do.	40@43
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do.	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do.	45@50
Common and ¼ do.	40@44
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	47@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@45
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	28@33
Unwashed fleece, burry	18@23
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	37@42
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	24@32
Unwashed fleece, coarse	20@24
Unwashed burry, coarse	15@20
Pulled fine	30@40
Pulled medium	30@38
Pulled common	24@28
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	42@50
Super	40@48
No. 1	35@40
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	38@45
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 2,350 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., by sail, and ½d.@⅝d., by steamer, ℔ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat by steamer, at 6d. ℔ bushel; 500 bbls. Pork, by steamer at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 700 tierces Beef, at 3s. 6d., by sail and 5s. by steamer, ℔ tierce. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ℔ bushel. For the Bristol Channel, a bark with 2,000 quarters grain, at 5s. 7½d. ℔ quarter.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. S. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MERRICK MEYERS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN G. WRIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of John Wright & Son, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES KINGON, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JESSE H. S. TOOTHAKER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, New-York City, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the — day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY J. BOWERS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM RUGER, EMIL RUGER and THEODORE RUGER, of Brighton, in the County of Richmond, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-street, New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. BERGHOLZ, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William R. Bergholz, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., before said Court, sitting in Chambers before Mr. James F. Dwight, one of the Registers of said Court, in Bankruptcy, at the office of said Register, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4,) is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, March 26, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
J. F. HARRISON, Attorney for petitioner, No. 132 Nassau-st. mh28-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. TRACY, JAMES WILLSON, THOMAS J. STRONG, and JOSEPH U. ORVIS, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern, the undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of William W. Tracy, of the City of New-York, in said district; James Willson and Thomas J. Strong, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and Joseph U. Orvis, of the City of New-York, in said district, and of the estate of each of them, all of whom have carried on business in the City of New-York, in said district, for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition, and who were adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated City of New-York, 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.
BENJAMIN Y. PIPPEY, WILLIAM S. WILSON, JOHN BYERS, Assignees.
Nos. 115, 117 and 119 Elm-st., New-York City. a4-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CALEB D. GILDERSLEEVE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Caleb D. Gildersleeve, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York City. mh28-law3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 188.—In the matter of JOSIAH DAVIS, bankrupt, by order of the said Court, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, to appear on the 28th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, before the said Court, at the United States Court Rooms in Buffalo, in said district, and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. Dated Buffalo, March 14, 1868. M. P. FILLMORE, Clerk.
R. H. MARRIOTT, Attorney, Watkins, N. Y. ap4-law3wSa

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Northern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy, No. 188—In the matter of JOSIAH DAVIS, bankrupt, by order of the said Court, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all creditors of the said bankrupt, that the second and third meetings of said creditors will be had before Hull Fanton, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, in Havana, N. Y., in said district, on the 27th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. Dated Watkins, N. Y., March 23, 1868.
mh27-law3wSa GEORGE SHEARER, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. WOODRUFF, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William H. Woodruff, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City. ap11-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES M. ALLING, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Alling, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK Assignee.
ap11-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THOMAS WILSON, a bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Wilson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
ap11-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMMOR K. HAIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Emmor K. Haight, of the town of West Farms, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1868. MARK M. STANFIELD, Assignee.
ap11-law3wSa* No. 118 Church-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM R. DEAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William R. Dean, of the town of Clarkstown, in the County of Rockland and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1868. MARK M. STANFIELD, Assignee.
ap11-law3wSa* No. 118 Church-st., New-York City.

NO. 717.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS A. MACNAIR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas A. Macnair, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wS* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 845.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of RUTGER BIXBY and JAMES BUCKLAND, of Brooklyn, Kings County, and carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petitions by the District Court of said district.
New-York, the 10th day of April, 1868. JAMES WOOD, Assignee,
ap11-law3wSa* No. 22 South William-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of A. HAMILTON HAGER, of New-Brunswick, in the County of Middlesex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES A. ABBOTT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN H. ANDRUS, of Hackensack, New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL FITZGERALD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D., 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. SHELDON, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT W. WRIGHT, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORRIS DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of PATRICK TRAINER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM E. GRIFFIN, of Morgan, in the County of Calhoun and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of C. B. Wooten, in Dawson, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WILLIAM G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JESSE H. GRIFFIN, of Morgan, in the County of Calhoun and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of C. B. Wooten, in Dawson, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OLIVER W. DODGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Oliver W. Dodge, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 9th day of April, 1868.
ap11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ROMAR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John B. Romar, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 2d day of April, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
WM. NORTON, Attorney for petitioner, No. 62 William-st., New-York. ap4-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP T. HEARTT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Philip T. Heartt, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of April, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1868.
ap4-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Bernstein, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh28-lawSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. SMITH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Joseph L. Smith, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, in said district, and who to wit, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1868, was adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
mh28-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN O'DWYER, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John O'Dwyer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March, 1868.
JAMES DAVIS, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa* No. 34½ Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WALKER P. JONES, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Walker P. Jones, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap11-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY HARTMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM L. HAHN, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISAAC WILLIAMS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA M. BEACH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JAMES A. CLARK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property to him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, New-York City, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 11, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN TALBOT, of Albany, in the County of Dougherty, and State of Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, and that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the law office of Wright & Warren, Albany, Georgia, before F. S. Hesseltine, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM G. DICKSON, United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS WAITZFELDER, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Morris Waitzfelder in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ADOLPH L. SANGER, Solicitor for Bankrupt. ap4-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS WHEATON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Erastus Wheaton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1868.
ap4-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE S. DOUGHTY and EDWARD E. D. DOUGHTY, bankrupts.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and why a discharge should not be granted to each of them.
Dated New-York, 10th day of April, A. D. 1868.
ap11-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID B. BRIDGFORD, a bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated City of New-York, 27th day of March, A. D. 1868.
mh28-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DARIUS TALLMAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By an order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
Dated New-York, 27th day of February, A. D., 1868.
mh28-law3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN LEE HORTON, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin Lee Horton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York City, March 26, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN PIERCE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Pierce, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City, County and State of New-York, in said district, and who was adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the said District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh28-law3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IRON WORKS.

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DR. CHARLES A. WHITE, Manufacturer and Inserter of Artificial Teeth.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OLIVER TWIST. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Mary Barrett, Mr. Geo. Holland, Mr. J. C. Williamson, Mr. W. H. Pope, Mr. C. Sherman, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Mary Scott, and others.
MATINEE AT 1 o'clock—ROSEDALE.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—THE GRAND DUCHESS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lizzie Whiting, and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME and TOODLES.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN and HANDSOME JACK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES—THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.—READINGS FROM DICKENS' WORKS. By Geo. Vandenhoff.

NOS. 954 AND 956 BROADWAY.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR, from the attack on Fort Sumter to the final surrender. Explained by Miss Sallie S. Goodrich.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC. By Messrs. Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mosenthal, S. B. Mills, F. Bergner, and others.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Upon the organization of the Senate yesterday for the trial of the President, Mr. CURTIS concluded his opening argument for the defence. Gen. THOMAS was then examined for the defence relative to the instructions he had received from the President when appointed Secretary *ad interim*. Objection was made to his testifying to conversations had with the President after the appointment had been made, but after a lengthy discussion, the Senate, by a vote of 42 to 10, decided to admit the testimony. Gen. THOMAS then denied ever having received any instructions from the President authorizing him to use force to obtain possession of the War Office. He was subjected to a severe cross-examination, when he stated in explanation of his threats to call the military to his aid, that he supposed his appointment authorized him to expel Mr. STANTON by force. No other witnesses were called, and the Court adjourned.

CONGRESS.

There was no legislative session of the Senate yesterday, that body being engaged in the Impeachment trial.

A resolution was adopted in the House directing the Committee on Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of defining more distinctly the manner of carrying unexpended appropriations to the surplus funds, and covering the same by warrant into the Treasury. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and attended the Impeachment trial.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was occupied during its morning session, yesterday, in discussing the Governor's message vetoing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Appropriation bill. No result was reached when the hour for a recess arrived.

In the Assembly the Committee appointed to investigate the charges of corruption preferred by Mr. GLENN against members of the Assembly, reported that, in reference to the special charges made against Mr. FREAR, a member of the Committee, there were no grounds for action. The report was unanimously adopted. Mr. KIERNAN then offered a resolution reciting that, inasmuch as the charges against Mr. FREAR were found to be not only untrue, but unwarranted, that Mr. GLENN be brought to the Bar of the House and censured by the Speaker. It was finally agreed to postpone the censure until after the Committee reports on the original charges.

EUROPE.

Intelligence received in London from the English expedition in Africa, represent that the troops had reached latitude 21. King THEODORUS was intrenched at Magdala with 5,000 men and 26 pieces of heavy artillery. Gen. NAPIER was contemplating a general assault upon these works.

GENERAL.

Returns from Michigan indicate the defeat of the new Constitution by about 35,000 majority. Prohibition and annual sessions of the Legislature are also defeated by large majorities.

The Republicans carry Wisconsin by an increased majority on the July election. They also show large gains in the city and town elections.

Quite a severe shock of an earthquake was experienced in Portsmouth, N. H., and vicinity, early Thursday morning. The same shock was felt in Salem, Mass.

The colonization ship, *Golconda*, sails from Baltimore on Wednesday next for Liberia. She stops at Savannah, and will take out over six hundred emigrants, the largest number ever taken at one time.

After an interruption of fifteen months, connection has been resumed between the Troy and Boston Railroad, and the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, and the citizens of Troy are felicitating themselves accordingly.

The number of letters mailed in Canada has increased greatly since the reduction in the rates of postage.

Gen. MEADE has declined to issue an order suspending the collection of taxes in Georgia.

The office of the banking firm of WARD & BROTHER, in Rochester, was besieged on Thursday morning by a large number of persons in part depositors, who came to receive an installment of 25 per cent. upon the amount due them, under an arrangement made two years ago when the firm was compelled to suspend, with liabilities amounting to $1,200,000. It was announced that the promised installment would not be paid. Having recently met with unforeseen losses the firm were unable to meet them, and they have gone into bankruptcy. The present indebtedness is about $450,000, and the assets are large.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, on Thursday, a committee reported in favor of establishing lectureships for instruction in the practical affairs of business, the mutual relations of capital and labor, and the development of national resources. The report, after discussion, was recommitted, with instructions to the Committee to confer with the Corporation.

The value of the native exports from the Sandwich Islands last year was $1,205,622, of which the principal item was sugar, the amount of which exported was 17,127,187 pounds. Other leading articles rate as follows: Molasses, 544,994 gallons; paddy, or uncleaned rice, 572,099 pounds; rice, 441,750 pounds; wool, 409,471 pounds; coffee, 127,546 pounds; hides, 304,096 pounds.

Gen. MEADE, on the 6th inst., published an order reciting the qualifications necessary for holding civil offices in Georgia.

A million and a half dollars' worth of New-Orleans City bonds were sold in that City on Wednesday last by the Comptroller for eighty cents on the dollar.

The Iowa Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday last.

The President has signed the treaty recently made with the North German Confederation, by Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, regulating the right of citizenship, &c.

The Alabama papers contend almost without exception that the placards, &c., which purport to come from the Kuklux Klan, are prepared by boys in sport, and that no sane citizen of the State believes any such organization exists there.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the statement that Chief Justice CHASE furnished the article in the Washington *Intelligencer*, denying Senator WADE's eligibility to the Presidency as Mr. JOHNSON's successor, or that he furnished any of the arguments for it, or knew anything about its preparation, or that he has expressed any opinion whatever on the subject, are all alike, and equally unfounded.

Gov. JENKINS, of Georgia, denies having advised non-action on the part of the Conservatives in the approaching election.

JAMES H. LEONARD, the third survivor of the steamboat *Sea Bird*, which was burned on Lake Michigan on Wednesday night, has reached Chicago. His statement regarding the disaster agrees with those published yesterday, with the exception that he does not think so many persons were lost as has been stated. He says that he believes more passengers left the boat at Milwaukee than came aboard, but he does not state the number lost. Ten ladies are known to have perished, but the whole number lost, Mr. LEONARD thinks, is considerably less than one hundred.

A large cave has been explored near Bentonville, Ark., to the distance of nine miles. One chamber is 600 feet wide, and 300 feet high.

The Fire Department of Mobile yesterday celebrated its thirtieth anniversary by parading the principal streets. The day was observed as a holiday in that city.

A murderous affray occurred at Hempstead, Texas, on Sunday last, in which three white men were killed and two whites and two blacks wounded. The affray was in consequence of a murder committed on the previous Friday.

Among the cabin passengers on the steamship *Wm. Penn*, that arrived last evening from London and Havre, is STEPHEN J. MEANEY, the Fenian Head Centre released from servitude by the British Government on condition that he would return to the United States. He was accompanied to Havre by the officers of the English Government, and his pardon was handed to him when he sailed.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of HENRY HERSH and RUDOLPH PUFER, the carpenters who were killed by the falling of a frame house, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, Brooklyn. A verdict was found censuring the owner of the house because the floors were not properly braced.

Good Friday was duly observed in the Episcopalian and Catholic churches yesterday. The courts and the Board of Brokers adjourned early, and private business was in a measure suspended.

There has lately been much complaint made of the failure of the contractors to promptly remove dead animals from the City. They defend themselves by saying that the Police Department do not notify them promptly of the presence of carcases. Superintendent KENNEDY has issued an order suggesting to the Police Captains that strict compliance with General Order No. 464 will prevent any failure to notify on the part of his Department.

A woman named CATHARINE ROBINSON, who was arrested in Spring-street, with a dead infant in her arms, Thursday, was locked up in a cell with the dead child, in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and kept there all night.

Yesterday the funeral ceremonies of JOHN P. BATCHELDER, M. D., took place at the Mercer-street church. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

The severe storm checked business operations yesterday. Cotton was again firmer, however, and fairly active. Breadstuffs were in rather better demand, the leading articles closing in favor of sellers. Provisions were quiet and without any marked fluctuations in prices. Groceries were inactive. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

Business in the family marketing line yesterday was very dull. Prices were quoted firmer, in a few instances, especially for prime meats and fresh fish. Generally, however, the changes were not important. Potatoes ruled in favor of buyers.

The True Policy in Dealing with the South.

From the Tribune.

We quite agree with the TIMES that a disaffected South, retained in the Union by force, would nowise strengthen the Republic, but rather weaken it—that, if only thus to be retained, it were far better let go. (We have hitherto maintained this doctrine at some cost, when we did not have the TIMES for an ally.) A Union of States pinned together by bayonets is our utter detestation. And we certainly think it *was* a mistake to crush the attempt of the rebels to get out of the Union if they are indeed "the Southern people." But that they are not, nor are they even a majority of that people.

Whether "the Southern people," or a majority of them, did, or did not, wish to quit the Union in 1861, we hold now—as we held then,—that the nation was right in not permitting them to do so. Secession was rebellion; rebellion if successful would have overthrown the Government, destroyed the Constitution, plunged us into political anarchy, and put back the cause of freedom, here and throughout the world, at least half a century. The people of those States had, by their own act, made themselves an integral part of the nation, and the national Government was under the most solemn obligations to suppress any attempt on their part to rend it asunder. We certainly did not accept the *Tribune's* doctrine that the Southern States, or the Southern people, had a right to secede; and that journal says correctly that it "had not the TIMES for an ally" in its support of that claim.

We hold that the Government was quite right in coercing the South and maintaining the Union, by force of arms against the armed attempt to destroy it. The war settled the point that the Southern States are to remain part and parcel of the Union,—that the Southern people are to remain citizens of the Union, subject to its authority and sharers in the duties, responsibilities, rights and obligations of its Government; and it is clearly the duty of the Government,—as it is the interest of the nation,—so to act toward the South as to make the Southern people its *friends*, instead of continuing to be at heart, if not in act, its distrustful and relentless foes.

This is always the duty of all Governments toward all who are subject to its sway. It is only by doing this that Government becomes a blessing and not a curse. No Government, whether it be that of a King, an aristocracy or a Republic, can afford so to rule as to exasperate and alienate any considerable portion of its subjects. If it finds that it is doing so, it must change its policy so as to reform the evil. It must consult the feelings of the disaffected and discontented among its people, and yield to them so far as it can with justice and a wise regard to all the interests involved. And this is especially and emphatically the duty of "a Government *of* the people, *for* the people and *by* the people," like our own.

Now, a *portion* of the Southern people are discontented and disaffected. Their dislike of the Government is not the lingering resentment of the rebellion—a remnant of the hatred which caused the war on which the war developed. *That* hatred was buried with the rebellion itself; this has risen from its grave. It has a different origin; its roots are in a different sentiment. To a certain extent the *Tribune* is right in describing it as "the disaffection of the rebel pro-slavery minority, incited by a denial of their claim to do as they choose with the loyal, freedom-loving majority;" though that journal obscures the case rather than throws light upon it by its roundabout phrases and its epithets. The people affected by it may be a minority,—may have been rebels,—and were unquestionably *pro* slavery, while slavery existed. But they are citizens; they comprise the great bulk of the brains, the enterprise and the energy of the Southern States;—we have determined that they shall continue in the Union,—and the interest of the whole country,—the peace, harmony and prosperity of the nation, require that their discontent shall be allayed, and that they shall feel, as citizens, anactive, zealous and intelligent interest in the welfare of the country and the stability, freedom and success of its institutions.

Now the *Tribune* is very much mistaken in supposing that we advocate "letting the rebels have it all their own way," as the best means of removing this disaffection. We advocate nothing of the sort. Such a policy would create more discontent than it would allay; for any policy which does not embrace and consult the wants, rights, interests and feelings of all classes,—blacks and whites, rich and poor, and seek to make them all contented in and with the Union, will be partial and inadequate. The *Tribune* is right in saying that what any such policy should seek is

"tranquility through justice. For justice, rightly considered, is the *real* interest of all men, and the *palpable* interest of by far the larger number; only by shutting the eyes and stifling the voices of a part can wrong be made to *seem* advantageous to any. The first point is to determine what is just; then do it so far as we may. If justice will not produce content and tranquility, it were vain to seek them through injustice."

But it is not always so easy as the *Tribune* assumes to decide what *justice* is in any specific case; for justice, like everything else, is modified in its application to specific cases by circumstances and conditions; and it must be seen and felt to be justice, by those upon whom it is meant to operate, if it is to remove their discontent and command their cordial acquiescence. Congress, in providing for the South, ought to do what the Southern people will *feel* to be substantially and essentially *just* toward them, under all the circumstances of the case,—what the Blacks will feel to be just and what the Whites will accept as not unjust. It is not enough to do what Mr. SUMNER, or Mr. STEVENS, or the *Tribune*, or even the majority in Congress may deem to be justice in the case. They may think, as they do think, that universal black suffrage with restricted white suffrage is justice,—and make laws to *force* it upon the South without regard to the wishes and opinions of its people. But such a policy cannot possibly allay discontent, remove disaffection or make *friends* of those upon whom it is thus imposed.

It seems to us that on this whole subject of reconstruction, Congress has erred in giving too little consideration to the sentiments of the Southern people, and too much to abstract theories and ideas. We believe that if the matter had been treated in a better temper, better results might easily have been attained. The President's quarrel with Congress,—the *fact* of such a quarrel, much more than the merits or the blame of it, has had a very damaging effect upon all the parties concerned and all the interests involved. If at the outset the President had consulted Congress,—or if Congress had accepted as the basis of its own action the leading principles of the President's policy,—or if the two had tried to act together on *any* policy that either or both might devise, we should have avoided the exasperations and hostilities, official and sectional, which have done so much harm already and which threaten to do so much more.

Whether it is too late to repair these evils, and to adopt a wiser and a better policy, in dealing with the Southern States and people,—one which will lead to better results, and yet sacrifice no substantial interest or right, remains to be seen. Thus far it seems to us, the leading element in the policy of Congress is *force*. Laws have been passed which are regarded by the Southern whites with deep and bitter hostility,—and those laws and the principles they embody are enforced upon them by military power. Whatever may be their feelings in regard to them,—however deep and active the hostility they encounter and arouse, their submission to them is enforced. No attempt is made to consult the feelings or sentiments of the Southern whites. Indeed, every indication of dissatisfaction or discontent on their part is treated with ostentatious contempt, and is made the ground of new accusations and the excuse for new severities.

If we believed this to be a necessity of the crisis,—unavoidable and imperative, we might assent to it. But we do not. We believe it would be perfectly easy to devise a policy to which neither party could object as unjust,—which would meet the substantial requirements of both, and which would tend to union and peace instead of discord, discontent and social disorganization. But it involves the necessity of a disposition for peace on both sides, and of a willingness to seek it in the spirit and by the methods of peace; and we don't see, as yet, any very strong indications of such a disposition.

The Opening Argument for Mr. Johnson

Perhaps the superstructure of Judge CURTIS' argument loses nothing in strength by the simplicity of its plan. In avoiding anything like complication, he had the advantage of being able to fasten undivided attention upon what he considered the essential points. If he could show that STANTON's case did not come under the terms of the law which the President was accused of violating, and if he could prove that the ninth and tenth articles specified no impeachable offence, then the whole of the charges fell to the ground, and the argument for the defence was conclusive. It is a sound principle applicable in other departments than those of science, that whenever you find a theory which, in itself, perfectly covers all the facts and phenomena involved in any given subject, you should rest satisfied with it, however simple it may be. Nothing farther is necessary; all beyond confuses and weakens. There were doubtless many other plausible grounds of defence which Judge CURTIS might have added to these he brought forward; he gave indications that he was not at all unaware of their existence, and we suppose that some of them will be made use of by the other members of the counsel. But yet we have no doubt he had measured or estimated every fact in the case before concluding to deal with them as he did. No one will deny the consummate skill with which he uses his material. He adds link to link in the chain of his reasoning, in a way that shows he perfectly comprehends the value of each, and its relations to the whole; and those who remain unconvinced after its perusal, (it would be impossible for us to recapitulate it here,) will at least acknowledge that its failure does not arise from the way in which he has used the elements of which his argument was constructed.

The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial* says that Mr. CURTIS' argument "enchained the attention of those on the floor and those in those in the galleries, but," he adds, "*I do not believe that it had the slightest effect on a single Senator*. Each one sitting in judgment has already made up his mind how he will vote, viewing impeachment as or as not a political necessity. The deposition of ANDREW JOHNSON and the installation of B. F. WADE is but a question of time, nor is the time very far distant." We suppose this is quite true.

The Eastern Judicial District.

A few days since the *Tribune* assuming the defence of CALLICOT and others awaiting trial in the Eastern District, and allowing CALLICOT's counsel to write its editorials upon that subject, marked out for them a new, and we must confess, a striking line of defence, which was nothing less than a proposition to abolish the Court that is to try them.

This method of defending criminals is so "short, sharp and decisive," that it at once attracted the attention of the country. It was such a brilliant stroke of genius that had it succeeded it would have fairly entitled its originator to a high degree as Master of Arts if not Doctor of Laws. Its reception, however, since the exposure we made of it, has not been flattering, and we are not surprised to find the *Tribune* now attempting to "hedge," and to assure the public that it did not aim at any such result. Its last effort is embodied in the following from its columns:

"We print in another column the entire bill now before Congress for the repeal of the act that created the Eastern District and its courts. It will be seen that provision is made for the trial of every cause, both civil and criminal, that may be pending in the courts of that district. The statement in the TIMES some days ago to the effect that this section of the bill would be defeated by the constitutional provision which makes it imperative that the accused shall have 'a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State or *district* wherein the crime shall have been committed, *which district shall have been* previously ascertained by law,' suggests to us to say that the provision for trying those causes in the Southern District of New-York may not have been necessary. The Eastern District, prior to the passage of the act establishing it, was a part of the Southern District. A repeal of that act leaves the Southern District in all respects appertaining to its jurisdiction over the territory comprising the Eastern District, as though the act creating it had never been passed. This general principle of interpretation, laid down in BLACKSTONE in these words; 'If a statute that repeals another, is itself repealed, the first statute is thereby revived without any formal words to that purpose,' has never, we believe, been questioned. Yet to silence any doubt on the subject, it seems to have been thought best to embrace within the terms of this repealing act—as declaratory of this principle of common law—the provision to which we refer."

Suppose the principle quoted from BLACKSTONE to be true—what of it? It does not touch the question. Effect must certainly be given to the act while it existed.

The counsel for CALLICOT, writing for the *Tribune*, would hardly venture the assertion that a repeal of this law would render invalid the acts that have been done under it. The judgments which the Court has rendered would still remain valid, and the criminals it has convicted and sentenced to prison would not be entitled to their discharge.

The repeal of the act would affect no act done or committed while it existed. To illustrate: Suppose the Legislature should repeal the present Excise law, giving us free rum for a year, and that then the repealing act should itself be repealed? This, according to the *Tribune's* construction of BLACKSTONE, would revive the present law; but does even the *Tribune* suppose that all the men who had in the meantime sold whisky without a license would become criminals, and liable to indictment and conviction for selling whisky without a license? And such is precisely the case with men who have committed crimes in the Eastern District. Under the Constitution they must "be tried in the district in which the crime was committed, *which district* must have been *previously ascertained by law*." They cannot be tried in the Southern District, for the simple reason that the crime was committed in the Eastern, and not in the Southern District.

That this is the true construction of the Constitution, and that criminals must be tried in the district where the crime was committed, is settled by the case decided by Judge NELSON, to which we referred the other day.

That decision is so pertinent and so conclusive upon this point that we will refer to it more at length.

The case was the United States against MAXON and others, for an alleged offence committed in the Navy-yard in Brooklyn. The offence was alleged to have been committed in December, 1863. The Eastern District was "ascertained" by law in February, 1865. The indictment was presented at the December Term of the District Court in 1865, and was transferred to the Circuit Court. The cause came on at the November Term, 1866, before Judges NELSON and BENEDICT, and a motion was made to *quash the indictment*, on the ground that the offence was committed in the Southern District, and the defendants could not therefore be heard in the Eastern District.

In granting the motion Judge NELSON says:

"The indictment in this case charges the defendant with stealing personal property of the United States within the Navy-yard of the City of Brooklyn, New-York, a place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, with some qualifications not material. It was before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New-York, in the December term of 1865, and has been transferred to this Court for trial. The Eastern Federal District was defined and organized under an act of Congress, Feb. 25, 1865. The offence, therefore, as will be seen, was committed *within the old Southern District of New-York, from which the present one was taken*, and the question presented is whether or not the defendant is rightfully indicted in this district, or *can be tried within it*. The sixth amendment of the Constitution of the United States provides that in all criminal prosecution the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law. The argument in support of the question is that if the district is ascertained by law before the trial, the amendment is sufficiently complied with. We think this interpretation is not in accordance with the fair import of the terms of the provision. Nor would it meet the grievance it was intended to remedy, namely, the formation of a district after the offence was committed, to suit the will or caprice of the law-making power. According to the very words of the amendment, there must be a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the State and district in which the crime was committed, which district—the one in which it was committed—shall have been previously ascertained by law, that is, previous to the commission of the offence. This question was somewhat discussed by counsel and Court in the United States *vs.* Dawson, (13 Howard, 467,) though the point was not necessarily included. We think we hazard nothing in saying that the above view of this amendment is in accordance with the general opinion of the jurists and the profession since its adoption, and with the reason that led to it."

This case therefore conclusively settles the law that a person charged with an offence against the laws of the United States must be tried in the district in which the offence was committed, as the district was "ascertained" by law at that time.

The correctness of the decision has never been doubted, and the counsel for CALLICOT understood perfectly well, that as there is no review of Justice NELSON's decision, the law—so far as this State is concerned—is conclusively settled. He further understood that could he pass the bill that has been introduced in Congress, it would at once and by its own force acquit his client and all others of the whisky ring now under indictment in that district.

The *Tribune*, with its usual inconsistency, favors the bill and urges its passage, at the same time denying that it favors or intends to accomplish the only object that was sought by its introduction.

The Excise Law.

The Democrats discover, too late, the blunder they have committed at Albany in demanding the destruction of the Excise Law instead of its reasonable amendment. They are now trying to affix to Republicans the odium of an obstinacy which has been altogether their own. Said the *World* yesterday:

"In a political view of the question both parties are pledged to make at least some modifications in the present rigorous, offensive and unjust law, and the Democratic Assembly has shown its good faith in passing a greatly improved bill, which the Senate, with its Radical majority, refuses to act upon, nor does it offer or propose a substitute. It would be unreasonable to expect, and perhaps impolitic to enact, a law which should nullify all the provisions of the present act, but the Radical Party is pledged to a more liberal and less tyrannical law, and the people look to that party for a fulfillment of the promise."

Mr. KEADY spoke to the same effect in the Assembly yesterday. "If the Republicans are prepared in good faith to modify this obnoxious law, he is reported to have remarked, "the Democrats are prepared to meet them."

The overture is out of season. Had it been made "in good faith" when first the Legislature met, we should have gladly supported a measure, which, while maintaining the essential features of the existing law, divested it of its more harsh provisions. In that way, we believe, the law might be amended without lessening the benefits which it has unquestionably secured. But the Democrats had no thought, then, of anything but carrying out their own view. What the *World* declares "it would be unreasonable to expect and perhaps impolitic to enact," the *World's* friends in the Assembly did expect and actually did attempt to enact. They were not satisfied with merely modifying the law. They did not approach Republican members with the view of ascertaining how far the law might be divested of its arbitrary characteristics. They introduced and carried a bill virtually repealing the law, and placing "exclusive power and authority" in the premises in the hands of the Mayor and Common Council. The issue, then, was whether the law should be upheld as it is, even with arbitrary provisions, or whether the City should be surrendered once more to the demoralizing influences which formerly held absolute sway over the sale of liquor. The Senate solved the question in the interest of order. And the Democratic members must settle with their constituents as best they can for any inconvenience or disappointment resulting from failure to amend the present law.

MINOR TOPICS.

An unfortunate woman, on Thursday night, while attending one of the Catholic churches with an infant in her arms, was thrown into hysterics by discovering that her child was a corpse. Going out into the street, and being unable to control her grief, she was arrested on the supposition that she was tipsy, and locked up. Subsequently the truth of the case was ascertained and reported to the Police Captain who had caused the poor creature to be imprisoned; but that functionary, with rare cruelty, in spite of explanation, insisted upon keeping the woman in a cell all night, where she passed the weary hours in a state of frenzy, clinging to the dead body of her child. So gross an instance of the abuse of authority has seldom come to our knowledge, and we trust, for the credit of the Police force, that Commissioner ACTON and his colleagues will promptly dismiss the offender from the organization which his conduct has disgraced.

It is reported that President JOHNSON is angry with the correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* for publishing the conversation which he had with him a few days since, as he thinks that Gen. THOMAS and some others may not consider his remarks about them to be quite courteous or respectful. The best way to prevent conversations getting into print is to avoid holding them with gentlemen who make no secret of their purpose to print them. The President would do well to try this—just for a novelty.

Our State Assembly is making rapid progress on the subject of bribery and corruption. It has rejected a bill to punish its own members when guilty of it, and it keeps in full force the law which punishes either party to an act of bribery for giving testimony which will lead to exposure and punishment. Not satisfied with this, it came very near expelling Mr. GLENN, an old, honest and upright member, for daring to state on his oath that another member had offered him a bribe. We expect that before adjourning the Assembly will pass a bill making it a capital crime, to be punished with death, for anybody to expose any member of either House, for any act of bribery or corruption. All this is done under cover of concern for its dignity!

A colored veteran from Virginia was haranguing Gen. GRANT a day or two since, and telling him what *must* be done instantly if he expected any colored votes in Virginia. When he had reached this point in his discourse, the General rang the bell and directed an orderly to show him the way out. Of course, after thus treating a colored gentleman, the General will abandon all idea of the Presidency.

The wits of Southern editors do not seem to have been sharpened by their experience. The Richmond *Whig* quotes a paragraph from our columns, in which we referred to the history of Austria, Russia and England as teaching lessons of some value in regard to curing disaffection by force alone, and belabors us soundly for advocating so barbarous a doctrine!

In Georgia the whites, under organization of the *Kuklux Klan*, have committed such outrages as to call forth special orders for their suppression from the headquarters of the army and of the Department. In Alabama the blacks seem to be taking much the same course, although as yet without any apparent organization. The single murder of Mr. ASHBURN in Georgia has called out the prompt and stern application of military force. In the vicinity of Selma, Ala., five white men, once of the rebel army, have been murdered and no arrests made. Has impartial justice anything to do with the pacification of a disturbed land, or is impartial suffrage supposed to be all-sufficient?

There would seem to be a good idea in the bill reported in the Assembly for the erection of *station indicators* in passenger cars. Every traveler knows the inconveniences connected with the present system, by which a conductor rushes into a car and roars the name of the station in unintelligible fashion, and sometimes forgets to do even this. A very simple piece of machinery in each car that would indicate the names of stations as the trains approached them, would be of great service to passengers.

It is proposed now to try and hang JAMES BUCHANAN. One of the impeachment managers has got hold of a new story from a "South Carolinian, of unquestionable personal honor and of the best standing at home," showing that the ex-President was guilty of a heretofore unknown deed of perfidy in the matter of Fort Sumter, seven years ago. "If the story is not false," says the Manager, "I hold that we ought yet to try and hang JAMES BUCHANAN." We have no doubt that BUCHANAN deserves to be hung; and, in fact, there are so many people who deserve to be executed, that we see no possibility of doing the necessary work till GEORGE SAUNDERS' "steam-guillotine" is put in operation. If BUCHANAN is to be hung, what shall we do with FRANKLIN PIERCE? and if he deserves the gallows, what does JAMES K. POLK deserve? It is true POLK is dead; but the English loyalists exhumed OLIVER CROMWELL and hung him after death.

The London *Times* wishes a summary settlement of the question of expatriation, by a declaratory enactment of Parliament "that any Englishman who becomes naturalized abroad ceases at once to enjoy the privileges and to be liable to the duties of an English subject." It believes that a spontaneous resolution of this kind by Parliament would solve all the difficulties, theoretical as well as practical, in the question of allegiance. The *Times* overlooks the fact that this matter involves many questions of details as to property rights, as to legal responsibility, as to the status of aliens, and as to the civil rights of individuals, which can be far more satisfactorily settled by international negotiation than by each country legislating upon them, on its own account. There should be national legislation undoubtedly, but it must be supplemented by a treaty, in which both parties agree to the terms that are binding upon each.

The bill passed in the State Senate to allow the Hell Gate pilots half pilotage for hailing a vessel when their services are declined, and full pilotage when they are accepted, is an improvement upon the old law giving these men power to charge full rates in all cases. It is the compromise between the demands and old customs of the pilots and the claims of large shippers who employ their own tugs and pilots. We cannot see the entire propriety of giving the Hell Gate pilots such a monopolising control of that passage as even the present law will do; but, as it is probably the best that can be done just now for those who are enterprising enough to keep pilots in their own employ, we trust it will be accepted for the present. As traffic increases the monopoly must give way, and this is the first step.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The gayety of Easter will be heightened by the fact that we are to have a few nights of opera at the Academy of Music, commencing on Monday next. The artists are Miss HAUCK, Mme. TESTA, Signor LOTTI, Signor BELLINI, Signor ANTONUCCI, &c. The orchestra will be under the directection of Mr. CARL BERGMAN. On the opening night "Martha" will be played, and on Wednesday, "Fra Diavolo." The management promises that there shall be no disappointment. This morning the ticket office opens.

IRVING HALL.

The last *soirée* of chamber music takes place at this establishment to-night. The programme is one of the most important offered this season. It consists of four numbers: the quartette in D minor by MOZART; the sonata for piano and violoncello by BEETHOVEN, opus 5; the sonata for piano by SCHUMANN in G minor; and the octette in E flat opus 20, by MENDELSSOHN. In the rendering of these works the following artists will take part: Messrs. WM. MASON, THEO. THOMAS, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA, F. BERGNER, assisted by Mr. S. B. MILLS, Messrs. L. MEYER, J. HESS, C. RHEASA and R. HENNIG.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will give an interesting Sunday concert at this establishment to-morrow. The pieces in the first part are from the best accepted oratorios, including COSTA's "Naaman." In the second they are from the best ballads, glees and madrigals of the English school. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA will be assisted by Mme. NATALIE-TESTA, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Miss ALIDA TOPP, Mr. CARL ROSA and Mr. G. W. COLBY.

OPERA—BOUFFE.

"La Grande Duchesse" will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night, and to-day at the Fourteenth-street establishment. On both occasions, we doubt not, there will be a grand attendance.

Readings.

Mr. VANDENHOFF announces that he will give a reading from DICKENS this afternoon at Dodworth Hall. Mr. VANDENHOFF could hardly do a wiser or kinder thing in his own public way. So many of his earlier admirers are now unable to dare the night-air and go out to an evening performance, and so many scrupulous ones also could not attend his most recent course, that both parties are likely to be best accommodated by this proposed *matinée*. The reading will begin at 1 o'clock—and Mr. VANDENHOFF will give his latest selections from DICKENS—"Dr. Marrigold" and "Mrs. Gamp."

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the English Expedition in Africa.

AFRICA.

Progress of the British Expedition—Magdala to be Assaulted.

LONDON, Friday, April 10.

The War Office is in receipt of later dispatches from the British expedition in Africa operating for the relief of the English captives. Gen. NAPIER, the commander of the British forces had reached latitude 21. The Abyssinian King THEODORUS was at Magdala ready for a seige. His force consisted of about five thousand effective men. He had also twenty-six large guns. Gen. NAPIER had completed his plans for a general assault on the works.

THE SEA BIRD DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Calamity on Lake Michigan.

Arrival of Another of the Survivors at Chicago.—His Statement of the Occurrence—The Loss of Life Overestimated.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 10.

JAS. H. LEONARD, the third survivor so far from the disaster to the steamer *Sea Bird*, makes a statement, of which the following is the substance:

"At about 7 o'clock yesterday morning I went up on deck and conversed with the first mate of the steamer in regard to the distance to Chicago; learned that it was about twenty miles; then went to my wife's stateroom, and soon afterward heard the alarm of fire; went out to ascertain the cause and found the boat on fire, and the flames bursting out near the stern, and close to the stateroom I had just left; I immediately rushed in to rescue my wife, but was prevented from doing so by the flames, which cut off communication with the stateroom; did not see or hear of my wife after I left the stateroom when the alarm was given."

Mr. LEONARD agrees with the statement of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN as a general description of the catastrophe, but thinks there were not more than thirty passengers on board; a large number got off at Milwaukee—much larger, he thinks, than the number that embarked at that port. Finding it too hot to stay on the boat, and realizing the fact that her destruction was inevitable, he sprang into the water, and, being a vigorous swimmer, soon got hold of a board, and soon afterward climbed on a piece of the paddle-box floating near; he clung to this, and drifted with the waves to the southwest, landing three miles north of Evanston, between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, after having been upon a fragment of the wreck twelve hours, drenched to the skin, his clothing frozen, and himself more dead than alive, after his perilous ride of not far from fifteen miles.

Mr. LEONARD saw about twenty passengers jump into the water. Some swam around for some time, and others seemed to sink almost immediately. He saw no woman jump overboard, and did not see any women in the water. He believes that there were about ten women on board, all of whom must have perished in the flames.

An attempt was made to launch the steamer's boats, but the rapidity with which the flames spread rendered it impossible to accomplish that object. The sea was not very high, and the boats could have easily weathered it, if they could have been launched.

From the best evidence which Capt. GOODRICH, of the *Sea Bird*, has been able to obtain, no effort was made to stop the engine until circumstances prevented its further motion. The result was that the helm having been put aport the boat began to describe a circle of nearly a mile in diameter. The belief of those who ought to know is, that had the progress of the steamer been stopped at the first alarm the boats might have been gotten out and all on board saved.

The steamboat inspector of this district has decided to issue an order to engineers of all steamers on the lake, and their assistants, to stop their engines on the instant of a fire alarm, without waiting orders from their superior officers; and not to start again without an order delivered personally by the chief officer.

THE SEA BIRD'S PASSENGERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Friday, April 10.

The following persons embarked in the steamer *Sea Bird* from Manitowic: George W. Emerie, Joseph D. Doncett, Charles Roacher, Henry Pfeifer, James A. Hodges, Clerk; Frederick Henim, Frederick Henning, Capt. N. F. Nelson, Capt. John Sovvensen, Jas. Lyrom, Cashier; Legro Wenzel, —— Havlichek, Albert Meiva, R. H. Hunt, Wm. Bartow; P. C. Donnolly and Fritz Klummer, of Chicago. Also the following deck hands: John Foucks, A. Wilde, Henry Nieman, Amos Meyer, Frederick Flosbach.

JAMES H. LEARNED, of Manitowic, who was a passenger on the *Sea Bird*, saved himself by clinging to the wheel-house, and was washed ashore near Evanston, Ill., about 2 o'clock this morning.

The Assassination of T. D'Arcy McGee—Evidence Against Whalen.

OTTAWA, Canada, Friday, April 10.

It is still rumored that important disclosures have been made by one of the arrested parties as to the assassination of Hon. T. D'ARCY MCGEE, but nothing has been made public relative to such disclosures as yet. The taking of evidence was continued until 2 o'clock this morning, and there is the greatest anxiety felt as to the disclosures expected to be made to-day.

The report of the Police expedition sent into the country exploded the theory of the escape in a carriage of parties connected with the murder.

Public meetings to express indignation and abhorrence of the crime and sympathy with the family of the victim are being held in different parts of the Provinces.

There is a growing conviction in the public mind that the prisoner WHALEN fired the fatal shot, and that there were a number of persons concerned in the plot.

The Virginia Convention—Councilmen Appointed in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, April 10.

The Convention to-day passed Mr. PORTER's article for homestead and other exemptions by a vote of 48 to 41. It provides that real and personal property to the value of $2,000 shall be exempt from forced sale for past or future debts, except those for the purchase price of the exempt property, wages of laboring men, taxes and other meritorious claims. The fight over it was very lively, and its adoption was hailed with loud applause.

Gen. SCHOFIELD to-day appointed eight City Councilmen—among them JAMES M. HUMPHREYS, Collector of Customs, and ANDREW WASHBURNE, Superintendent of the white free schools. The others are old residents of Richmond.

Murderous Affray in Texas—Three Men Killed and Four Wounded.

GALVESTON, Texas, Saturday, April 10.

A shooting affray occurred on Sunday, in Hempstead, growing out of the murder of Mr. SAUNDERS the Friday previous. Three whites were killed and two were severely wounded. Two blacks were wounded, one of them while in the act of going for a physician.

Meeting of the Canal Board.

ALBANY, Friday, April 10.

The Canal Board met to-day and made the following appointments of Superintendents of Repairs:

Erie Canal—Section 1, THOMAS KEARNEY; section 2, ABRAM VEDER; section 3, JAMES SHANNAHAN; section 4, REUBEN C. PETRIE; section 5, GILES HAWLEY.

Chenango Canal—Sections 1, 2 and 3, CHARLES W. OLENDORF.

Oswego Canal—Sections 1 and 2, JAMES CALDWELL. Cayuga and Seneca—FRANKLIN GAGE, weighmaster. West Troy—GEORGE A. FOOTE, weighmaster.

IMPEACHMENT,

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

Q.—Did you show him the letter? A.—I did not.
Q.—Did you tell him about the letter? A.—No.
Q.—Why did you not? A.—I did not suppose it necessary.

Mr. BUTLER—Why here was a letter ordering you to desist.

Mr. STANBERRY—I object to you arguing to the witness; ask him the question?

Mr. BUTLER—Please wait till the question is asked before you object. (To the witness.)

You had a letter which showed that your acts were illegal, and which convinced you, as you say.

Mr. STANBERRY, (interrupting,)—Reduce the question to writing.

Mr. BUTLER—I shall not be able to reduce it to writing if you do not stop interrupting me.

To the witness—You had a letter from Mr. STANTON, which, together with other facts, convinced you that Mr. STANTON meant not to give up the office. Now, with that letter in your pocket, why did you not report it to your chief? A.—I did not think it was necessary; I reported the conversation.

Q.—Did you tell the President that Mr. STANTON had given orders to Gen. SCHREEVER and Gen. TOWNSEND not to obey you? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Have you any doubt about it in your own mind? A.—I don't think I have any doubt about it.

Q.—To that I understand you to say the President replied: "Very well; go on and take possession of the office?" A.—I think so.

Q.—Was there anything more said? A.—I think not, at that time.

Q.—You went away? A.—Yes.

Q.—About what time of the day was that. A.—About 1 or 2 o'clock.

Q.—Was it WILKESON or BURLEIGH that you first told about taking possession of the office. A.—WILKESON.

Q.—When? A.—At my own office, I think.

Q.—How long after you left the President? A.—I am not sure whether it was before or after that Mr. WILKESON came there.

Q.—You told Mr. Wilkeson that you meant to call on Gen. GRANT for a military force to take possession of the office. Did you mean that, or was it mere rhodomontade. A.—I suppose I did not mean it. I have never had it in my head to use force.

Q.—You did not mean it? A.—No.

Q.—Was it merely boast and brag? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw WILKINSON again that evening at Willard's? A.—I think I saw him there a few moments.

Q.—Did you again tell him that you intended to use force to get into the office? A.—That I do not recollect; I stated it to him once I know.

Q.—Can you not tell whether you bragged to him again that evening? A.—I didn't brag to him.

Q.—Did you not tell him at Willard's that you meant to use force? A.—I told him either at Willard's, or at my own house; I do not think I told him more than once.

Q.—Suppose he testified that you told him at Willard's, would that have been brag; it would have been the same? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw Mr. BURLEIGH that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you tell him that you meant to use force? A.—The expression that I used to him was that if I found my doors locked I would break them open.

Q.—Did he not put the question to you in this form: "What would you do if STANTON did'nt go out," and did you not say you would put him out? A.—I suppose I did, but I am not certain.

Q.—Did he not then say: "And suppose he bars the door," and didn't you say you would break the door down, and was that brag? A.—No, that was not brag; I meant it then.

Q.—You had got over the brag at that time? A.—When I had this conversation with Mr. BURLEIGH I felt it.

Q.—And at that time you really meant to go and break down the doors? A.—Yes, if they were locked.

Q.—And you really meant to use force? A.—I meant what I said.

Q.—Do you mean to say that Mr. BURLEIGH has not properly put before the Senate what you did say? A.—I don't pretend to say so. He would recollect the conversation better than I.

Q.—And whatever you said to him you meant in good solemn earnest? A.—Yes.

Q.—There was no rhodomontade there? A.—No.

Q.—You had, then, got over that playfulness with WILKINSON? A.—Yes.

Q.—And having got over the playful part of it, and thinking the matter over, you came to the conclusion to use force—having come to that conclusion why did you not do it? A.—Because I reflected that it would not answer.

Q.—Why would it not answer? A.—It might produce difficulty.

Q.—What kind of difficulty? A.—I suppose bloodshed.

Q.—What else? A.—Nothing else.

Q.—Then by difficulty you mean bloodshed? A.—If I used force, I suppose I would be resisted by force, and bloodshed might have been caused. That is my answer.

Q.—What time did you leave BURLEIGH, or BURLEIGH leave you? A.—It was after night when he came there; his visit was a very short one.

Q.—About what time did he leave? A.—About 9 o'clock, I suppose.

Q.—Immediately after he left did you go to a masquerade ball? A.—Yes.

Q.—How late did you stay? A.—I stayed until about the time of supper; I suppose it was toward midnight.

Q.—How long after BURLEIGH left was it before you left to go to the ball? A.—I went there, I think, about 9:30 o'clock.

Q.—Did you see anybody of your own family between the time that BURLEIGH left and the time you started for the ball? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who? A.—A little girl next door was going with my little daughter to a masquerade ball, and I went with them.

Q.—You did not discuss the matter with them? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you discuss it with anybody after you left Burleigh? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not discuss it at the ball? A.—I did not.

Q.—A masquerade ball is not a good place for the contemplation of high ministerial duties, is it? A.—I should think not.

Q.—You didn't contemplate your official duties there? A.—I went there solely to take charge of my little girl.

Q.—And to throw off care? A.—No, Sir, not for any such purpose; I had promised my daughter to go there two days before.

Q.—And when you went home that night you went to bed immediately? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you been up the next morning before these marshals came? A.—I generally rise about seven, except when I go to market; [laughter;] I get up earlier then.

Q.—How early did you get up that morning? A.—I may have got up about seven o'clock.

Q.—Did the manual come immediately? A.—The manual came there about 8.

Q.—Before you had breakfast? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you consult with anybody on this question between the time of your getting up and the time the Marshal came? A.—I did not.

Q.—The last that you told anybody on this question was when you told BURLEIGH in solemn earnest that you were going to use force, and then almost immediately you went to a ball; and after the ball you went to bed, and you got up the next morning and saw nobody until the Marshal came. Then why did you change your mind from your solemn determination to use force? A.—I changed after I made use of that expression to BURLEIGH. I suppose very soon after.

Q.—When? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When do you ever remember of having changed your mind? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What is your first remembrance of having a different purpose? A.—I do not know, if you ask me as to the point of time.

Mr. BUTLER—I am not asking you as to the point of time; you have now a different purpose in your mind? A.—I have.

Q.—Then you must have come to that purpose some time; when did you first have this change of purpose in your mind? A.—I certainly changed before I was arrested at eight o'clock.

Q.—How do you fix that for a certainty? A.—Because on the 22d I had determined not to use force.

Q.—What time on the 22d? A.—Undoubtedly, before I was arrested; I may have conned the matter over before I got up.

Q.—Will you swear that you did change your purpose? A.—I cannot swear precisely the moment I changed my purpose.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. BURLEIGH that the reason why you did not carry out your purpose was because of your arrest? A.—I did not tell him any thing to that effect—No, Sir.

Q.—Had you any conversation on the subject with him? A.—I do not think I saw Mr. BURLEIGH after that.

Q.—He testified that within a week of the time that he was on the stand that you told him that the reason why you did not carry out your purpose was that you had been arrested? A. He misunderstood me then, because the arrest had nothing to do with it.

Q.—And you did not tell him that? A.—I do not think I did.

Q.—Do you know that you did not? A.—I am sure I did not.

Q.—Why are you certain? A.—Because I had made up my mind not to use force at all.

Q.—Were you not asked by the Board of Managers on the 13th of March, after having heard Mr. BURLEIGH's testimony read, whether it was not all true, and did you not say that it was? A.—Yes, Sir. I said that both his and WILKINSON's testimony was true.

Q.—Then why do you say that BURLEIGH's testimony is not true, when he says that you told him that the arrest was the cause of your change of mind. A.—I do not think I told him that.

Q.—And the only reason you have is that you think that you must have come to the conclusion before your arrest? A.—I did, certainly.

Q.—But you cannot tell us when you came to the conclusion? A.—Not as to the particular moment.

Senator MORRILL, of Maine, here suggested that if counsel were willing, he would move an adjournment.

Senator SUMNER and other Senators suggested that the cross-examination of the witness should be concluded.

Mr. BUTLER said he had no objection; that he was under the direction of the Senate.

The motion to adjourn was not made, and the cross-examination of the witness was continued.

Q.—When you came to the conclusion to use force after solemly thinking over the matter and coming to the solemn conclusion, did you believe in your own mind that you were carrying out the President's orders? A.—No; quite the reverse.

Q.—Then when you came to that conclusion you believed you were going to do it against his orders? A.—Yes, Sir. Not in accordance with them certainly.

Q.—You had told him the day before that you would obey his orders, and when you come to that solemn determination you came to the determination to do quite the reverse did you?

Mr. EVARTS—The witness has not said that, Mr. BUTLER. I am asking the witness now

WITNESS—Repeat the question.

Mr. BUTLER—You say that when you came to the solemn determination to use force you did quite the reverse of the President's orders. Now the day before, when you received your appointment, you told him you would obey his orders? A.—I did.

Q.—And now the first act which you were called upon to do. You proposed solemnly to act in the reverse of his orders. A.—No, Sir. I did not say that that was reverse of his orders. I said that it was my act.

Q.—Did you mean to do that act in obedience to the President's order. A.—No. Not in obedience to the President's order, for he gave me no orders.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you came to the solemn determination on your own responsibility. A.—I said that if I found the doors locked I would break them open; and I afterwards said, when I came to to think about the matter, I took a different view of it; I thought I would not be the means of bringing on bloodshed.

Q.—Do you think you would have been justified in doing that? A.—I would have been justified as my own act.

Q.—Did you believe that you would have been justified by the President's orders by the appointment he gave? A.—Yes.

Q.—And by orders he gave you? A.—I had a right then to take possession under the orders.

Q.—By force? A.—In any way I pleased.

Q.—Did you never ask the President what you ought to do? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you never suggest to him that STANTON would resist? A.—I told him from day to day that he refused.

Q.—Did you never suggest to him that STANTON would resist by force? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not understand that he would so resist? A.—I did not know what measures he might take.

Q.—Did you not in your mind believe that he would resist? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have any doubt about it? A.—I had none.

Q.—And did you not know that if you got into the office at all it must be by force? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you ever report to the President, your superior, that you had come to the conclusion that you could not get in except by force? A.—I said no such thing.

Q.—Why did you not report to him the conclusion that you came to? A.—I did not think it necessary.

Q.—Did you report to him every time that Mr. STANTON refused to give up the office? A.—Yes.

Q.—But you did not think it necessary to report that you could not get the office without resistance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And you never asked his advice—what you should do? A.—No.

Q.—Nor for his commads? A.—No.

Q.—Nor for any orders, in any way? A.—No, he merely told me to go on and take possession of the office without stating how I was to do it.

Q.—How many times did he tell you that? A.—I think I had four interviews with Mr. STANTON; one one Friday; one on Saturday; one on Monday, and one on Tuesday. Saturday was the day I made the demand.

Q.—And every time you made the demand Mr. STANTON refused? A.—Yes.

Q.—And every time he refused you reported to the President? A.—Yes.

Q.—During all the time you were certain he would not give up the office except by force? A.—I was.

Q.—And you never asked the President how you could get possession of the office? A.—I never did.

Q.—You never suggested to him that you could not get in except by force? A.—I suggested to him that the true plan would be, in order to get possession of the papers, to call upon Gen. GRANT.

Mr. BUTLER—Leave the papers. I am talking about the office. Witness—The papers are the office; you cannot carry on the office without having the papers.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not ask about carrying on the office. Did you ever report to the President anything more than STANTON's refusal? A.—I never did.

Q.—And you never could get possession of the building? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you afterwards, but upon a scheme by which to get possession of the papers without getting possession of the building? A.—Yes.

Q.—And that was by getting an order on Gen. GRANT? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you write such an order? A.—I wrote a draft of an order, and left it with the President.

Q.—Did you sign it? A.—I signed it.

Q.—When was that? A.—The letter is dated the 10th of March.

Q.—That was the morning that you told KARSENER that you was going to kick Mr. STANTON out? A.—Yes, I had spoken to the President before about the matter.

Q.—You did not think any bloodshed would come from that letter. A.—Not at all.

Q.—The letter was to be issued as your order? A.—Yes.

Q.—And before you issued that order you thought it necessary to consult the President? A.—I left it for his consideration.

Q.—You did think it necessary to consult the President? A.—I did consult him before.

Q.—It was carrying out that consultation when you thought to get possession of the mails and papers through an order of the Secretary of War, you did think it necessary to consult the President? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yoy did not think any bloodshed would come from that? A.—No, Sir; it was a peaceable mode.

Q.—Then when you were about to take a peaceable mode you consulted the President; when you came to the conclusion that you run the risk of bloodshed you did not consult? A.—I did not consult him.

Q.—Did the President ever give you at any of these times any other answer than that you were to go on and get possession? A.—No.

Q.—In reference to the office, did he ever chide you in any way for any means which you were applying? A.—Never.

Q.—Did he ever find fault with you that you were doing it differently from what you ought to do; did he ever speak to you about your using force after the impeachment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you acted as Secretary of War *ad interim* since? A.—I have given no orders whatever.

Q.—That may not be all the action of the Secretary of War *ad interim*; have you acted as Secretary of War *ad interim*? A.—I have in other respects.

Q.—In what respects? A.—I have attended Cabinet meetings.

Q.—Have you been recognized there as Secretary of War *ad interim*? A.—I have been continually, continually.

Q.—By the President and by the other heads of departments? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Down to the present hour? A.—Down to the present hour.

Q.—And all your action as Secretary of War, *ad interim*, has been confined to attending Cabinet meetings. A.—It was. I have given no orders whatever.

Q.—As one of the President's constitutional advisers, did you give him any advice? A.—I joined in the ordinary conversation that took place; I don't know that I gave him any particular advice; he asked me several times if I had any business to lay before him. [Laughter.]

Q.—You never had any? [Laughter.] And the President did not agree to send that notice to Gen. GRANT, did he? A.—When I first spoke to him about it, I told him that the mode of getting possession of the papers was to write a note to Gen. GRANT, asking him to issue an order calling upon the heads of Bureaus, as they were military men, to send to him communications designed for the President, or for the Secretary of War; that was one mode.

Q.—What was the other mode that you suggested? A.—The other mode was to require the mails to be delivered from the Post-office to me.

Q.—And he told you to draw up the order? A.—No, he did not.

Q.—But you did so? A.—I did it of myself, after having this conversation.

Q.—And did he agree to that suggestion of yours? A.—He said he would take it and think about it, and he put the paper upon his desk.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on the 10th.

Q.—And it has been lying there ever since so far as you know? A.—So far as I know it has been.

Q.—And the President has been considering it ever since? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Has he ever spoken to you about that order since? A.—Yes, I think I may have mentioned it one day at the Council, and he said we had better leave the letter rest until after the impeachment. [Laughter.]

Q.—So it is resting there and waiting until its day? A.—Yes.

Q.—Not to be brought up until then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And that has been your entire business as Secretary *ad interim*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever ask you to know where the troops were about Washington? A.—He never did.

Q.—Or who had charge of the troops? A.—He never did.

Q.—You told us that you attended the masquerade ball that night. Did you keep the President advised of where you were? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did not you tell Col. MOORE where you were? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you tell him you were going there? A.—I did not; he may have known that I was going, for I had secured tickets for my children some days before.

Q.—Did the President, in any of these interviews with you as his Cabinet counselor or Cabinet adviser, suggest to you that he had not removed Mr. STANTON? A.—Never; he always said that Mr. STANTON was out of office.

Q.—Were you not somewhat surprised when you heard Mr. CURTIS say yesterday that he was not removed? A.—I do not know anyting about it.

Q.—Did he ever tell you you were not appointed? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Have you not always known you were appointed? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Has he not over and over again told you that you were appointed? A.—Not over and over again; I do not know that came up at all.

Q.—He never suggested to you from the day when he gave you that paper, and when he said that he was going to support the Constitution and the laws, that you were not appointed as Secretary of War? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Or that he had not appointed you? A.—No Sir.

Q.—None of the Cabinet advisers said, "You have not been appointed, General; you are only here by sufferance?" A.—None of them ever said that to me.

Q.—Will you tell us what you meant when you told the President that you were going to uphold the Constitution and the laws? A.—I meant that I would be governed by the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof.

Q.—And did you include in that the Tenure of Office act? A.—Yes, so far as it applied to me.

Q.—You had that in your mind at the time? A.—Not particularly in my mind.

Q.—But you did make any exception of it? A.—No; I made no exception.

Q.—Did the President ever, at any time, when you have seen him, give you any directions, other than those about taking possession of the War Office? A.—He has told me on several occasions that he wanted to get some nominations sent up which are lying on Mr. STANTON's table.

Q.—And he could not get them? A.—He did not get them.

Q.—What did he tell you about them? A.—I could not get them.

Q.—And he could not so far as you know? A.—So far as I know.

Q.—And he complained to you? A.—No, he did not complain; he said he wanted them, as some of them were lying over; I twice mentioned to Mr. STANTON that the President wanted these nominations, and he said he would see to it; this was while I was acting as Adjutant-General, not as Secretary of War.

Mr. STANBERY—Did he send them to the President? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. BUTLER—At any other of those times when he gave you directions, had he ever told you that he was going to uphold the laws? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever tell him so? A.—That is the only time that conversation occurred between us.

Q.—Can you give any reason why both of you should have come to the conclusion that the Constitution and laws wanted upholding about that time? [Laughter.] A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What happened, or was about to happen, that made it necessary for you to uphold them? A.—I do not know.

Q.—What had happened? Why did he say solemnly to you on that occasion that he was going to uphold the Constitution and the laws, and why did you say so to him? A.—It is the most natural thing in the world.

Q.—Were you examined before the Managers about Mr. KARSENER's testimony? A.—It was read to me.

Q.—As taken from his lips? A.—I suppose so.

Q.—Was it not, substantially, almost exactly as he gave it here? A.—I do not know how he gave it here exactly.

Q.—Did you not hear him? A.—Partially, but could not hear him distinctly where I was sitting.

Q.—As it was read over to you there were you not asked in KARSENER's presence if anything was said in KARSENER's testimony which was true? A.—That question was asked me and I answered yes.

Q.—What did you say was not true? A.—I am speaking now——

Mr. BUTLER—Keep your mind at the time you were before the Managers. Did you not sit down before the Managers and there have Mr. KARSNER's testimony read over to you in Mr. KARSNER'T presence? A.—It was read over, not at my instance at all; it was read to me, and I was asked if it were correct, and I said yes.

Q.—Did you object to anything by saying that it was not correct? I did not object to any words; I objected to his manner.

Q.—How could you see his manner? A.—You asked him to get up and show it.

Mr. BUTLER—Oh, thank you. [Laughter.] When that was read over to you, did you say "I did not use the word kicking; it was KARSENER who said kicking to me?" A.—No; I did not.

Q.—When you were asked for an explanation, did you not say it was playful on your part? A.—I said it was playful on my part.

Q.—Was not that the only explanation you gave before the Managers? A.—I do not recollect it; I suppose it was.

Q.—Was not Mr. KAISENER then called up and asked whether it appeared playful to him? A.—Yes, he was.

Q.—Did he not testify before you that it was not playful, but that you seemed very earnest? A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—And did he not illustrate your earnestness by the way you brought yourself down? A.—Yes; he applied that to the time when I said, "I will kick him out," which was not the time. That was the third time when he spoke to me about standing firm.

Q.—Did you object that you yourself did not use the word "kick him out?" A.—No, I did not; I said it was in answer to a question from him; I had time to think the matter over after I was called up before the Managers.

Q.—On your appointment to office, or your reinstatement in office as Adjutant-General, did you address the clerks? A.—I did make a sort of address to each second of them; I sent for the officers in charge and said I would like to see the clerks.

Q.—Was that within three days of the time when you were appointed Secretary of war *ad interim*? A.—It was between the time when I was restored as Adjutant-General and the time when I was appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*. I do not know the number of days.

The cross-examination of the witness having here closed, the Senate sitting as a Court adjourned at 5:20 o'clock P. M., and the Senate immediately thereafter adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

Legislative Proceedings—More of the Erie Railroad Difficulty—The Usury Law.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Friday, April 10.

The Senate had an afternoon session. At first a number of reports were received, then bills were referred to report complete, and new bills and petitions presented. When it came to resolutions, Mr. HALE presented a preamble and a series of resolutions, calling for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railroad. After discussion, this was amended by striking out the word "Erie" and directing the Committee to investigate all railroads, or to undertake the herculean task of inquiring into the corrupting influences of railroads.

Mr. MATTISON moved that it be inquired what Senators had sold short or long, and how much they had made, but that was voted down. Messrs. HALE, CROWLEY and EDWARDS were appointed as the Select Committee. On request Mr. CROWLEY was excused and Mr. FOLGER named in his place. Mr. FOLGER was then excused and Mr. THAYER, of Troy, named, and he staid put. The Committee are to report at this session.

The House, this afternoon, passed a bill which virtually repeals the Usury law. It will be knocked in the Senate.

The Governor's Veto—The Impeachment of Mr. Dorn—Mr. Glenn's Charges and the Proposed Censure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 10, 1868.

The Senate, this morning, heard read and voted upon an innumerable number of bills, very much to the relief of the Clerk, and to the personal satisfaction of a circle of anxious expectants, who generally found their little bills going through. I believe nothing was killed, or if there was anything slaughtered, "it was of no consequence," as Mr. Toots would say—for evidently there was nothing in it.

After a third reading had been indulged in, the consideration of the Governor's veto of the Plattsburg and Whitehall bill was called up, and then followed considerable, if not more, fillibustering, and ruling, and counter ruling, and all that sort of relaxation from active service in which the best of Senators will indulge when they are in the humor, and have some object to accomplish, which they may see fit for the time being to cover up under the head of Parliamentary tactics.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Managers on the part of the Assembly, appointed to prosecute the impeachment of DORN, have employed as counsel Hon. SMITH M. WEED, of Clinton County; DAVID L. MITCHELL, of Onondaga, and Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, of Orleans, which makes rather a strong array against the accused, who, however, in Hon. JOHN H. REYNOLDS and HENRY SMITH, has about as strong a legal team as they often hitch up in this State.

THE HOUSE

broke up the order of third reading of bills, almost upon the first half hour of the session, and then went into the regular order of business. Nothing of consequence was done in this way, until the Committee on GLENN, or the Glenn Committee, or whatever you may call it, made a report on the communication submitted yesterday. On the resolution, as to whether Mr. FREAR had been guilty of trying to bribe GLENN, the Committee made a unanimous report that he had not—that there was no evidence implicating FREAR with the man LEWIS. FREAR swore to this—so did LEWIS. GLENN only swore that LEWIS offered to buy him, and quoted FREAR as the man who would pay. This report was adopted and by a solemn vote of the House Mr. FREAR stands acquitted of the charge preferred against him.

Then Mr. KIERNAN moved that Mr. GLENN be brought before the Bar of the House and censured for having made the charge against Mr. FREAR, which resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 61, nays 46—a party vote, except that four Democrats, including the Speaker, voted against censure.

After this vote Mr. FREAR moved to postpone the infliction of a reprimand upon Mr. GLENN until the Committee on Corruption shall report on the other charges made by the member from Wayne, and then "the carps went on carping," &c.

LEWIS, "the Jew with guile," as Mr. BENTLEY terms him, was arrested this morning, and lodged in jail, on the charge of having attempted to bribe a member of the Assembly. I presume he will be kept locked up until a grand jury passes on the matter. He has no friends either inside or outside of the Legislature, which is hard on LEWIS.

We are having a refreshing snow-storm at this P. M.—in fact we have had one all through the A. M.'s that would be considered considerable of a down falling even in January. Old Winter appears to be filling the lap of Spring uncomfortably full.

LEO.

Celebration by the Mobile Fire Department.

MOBILE, Ala., Friday, April 10.

Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday, it being the thirtieth anniversary of the Mobile Fire Department. The fire companies paraded the streets, presenting a fine appearance. The sidewalks and balconies along the line of march were thronged with spectators, and everything passed off amid the greatest *éclat*.

The Last Sensation.

A decided sensation Novel, useful and important, has made its appearance in the metropolis—a machine that will milk twenty cows in an hour! a dream of years. A supposed impossibility truly, has been accomplished in this important labor-saving invention. It works to perfection. Milks clean, and imitates the calf, rendering it more pleasant to the cow and prevents any possibility of losing the precious fluid by being kicked over. Can be worked by hand, foot, steam or dog power, with little effort; is not liable to get out of order, and is both cheap and durable. No farmer or dairyman should be without one. Call and see it in operation at No. 206 Broadway.—*World.*

The Turks are fond of Otto of Roses, but if the Sultan of Turkey should inhale the fragrance of PHALON'S new perfume, FLOR DE MAYO, he would nevermore be an *Otto-Man*. Sold by all druggists.—*Adv.*

For Spring style Gents' Hats at reduced prices, go to VAIL, No. 141 Fulton-st. —*Advertisement.*

Ask for the Waltham Watch.

It is the best; it is the cheapest. T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Cause and Effects.

If Hoff's Malt Extract Health Beverage proves its great value as a dietetic, nourishing and healing remedy, by its enormous consumption throughout the world during the past eighteen years;

If the scientific bodies of all civilized countries have united in its praise, and bestowed upon its originator many medals and diplomas;

Then we feel certain that the Consumptive uses it with confidence, that the weak and invalid take it as the best tonic and as a constant drink, and that people affected with Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Debility; further, with Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness, try it, and find the same benefit by using it as thousands have proclaimed. It is, indeed, a health-giving and health-sustaining drink and remedy.

Sold by druggists and grocers and by the agents, HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT Depot, No. 542 Broadway.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan.

THE ONLY RELIABLE REMENDY for those BROWN DISCOLORATIONS on the face is "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

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LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of ECONOMICAL and convenient size for use. For sale by leading grocers and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Beautiful Brown Window Shades,

Elegant and novel designs for Spring.
TERHUNE & BRETT, 141 Fulton-st. (near Broadway.)

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Calf Sewed Gaiters.................. $5
Calf Sewed Boots .... $6 50 and $7 50
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Keep the head cool and the hair Healthy.—Get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It restores gray hair to its original color and stops its falling out. Recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists. See CHEVALIER'S TREATISE ON THE HAIR, sent free by mail. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

For Comedones, Black Worms and Pimples on the face or other parts of the body use Perry's "Comedone and Pimple Remedy." Wholesale by all the patent Medicine dealers. Manufactured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

A Very Elegant Assortment of Hats for Ladies. Misses and Boys. Prices reduced. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Babbittonian Penmanship, Pens, Penholders, Lead Pencils, warranted as a whole unequaled. BABBITT BROS., No. 42 John-st.

Stimpson's Scientific Gold and Steel Pens. Sold by all stationers, and at No. 111 William-st.

MARRIED.

BUSH—COLE.—At the Washington-av. Baptist Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 9, by Rev. D. Moore, Jr., ALLAN C. BUSH to NETTIE, daughter of the late John V. Cole, all of Brooklyn.

GEARY—WORLEY.—On Wednesday, April 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., HORACE P. GEARY to ADELIA L., youngest daughter of Nathan Worley, Esq., all of this City.

TILLINGHAST—SWIFT.—At Bennington, Vt., on Wednesday, April 8, JOS. R. TILLINGHAST to KATE F., daughter of the late Edward H. Swift. No cards.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—On Friday, April 10, ROBERT H. ALLAIRE, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the brethren of Abram's Lodge No. 20, and Zetland Chapter No. 141, of F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, Mo. 84 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The remains will be interred in the family burying-ground at New-Rochelle.

ALLCOCK.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 9, HANNAH C., wife of Hugh Allcock, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 244 Plane-st., this day, (Saturday,) April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment in Marble Cemetery, New-York.

BANKS.—At Wallingford, Conn., on Friday, April 10, CAROLINE S., wife of S. A. Banks.

The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment on Monday.

BRADY.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, April 10, of scarlet fever, IDA FRANCES, only child of James H. and Debbie S. Brady, aged 3 years, 3 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her grandfather, Thomas W. Letson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 66 Charles-st. The remains will be conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, for interment.

BURGESS.—At Williamsbridge, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, April 4, MARY, wife of Garret Burgess, in her 82d year.

Interred in Woodlawn Cemetery.

CHRISTOPHER.—At her late residence, No. 92 Harrison-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 8, ELIZABETH STEPHENS CHRISTOPHER, wife of James W. Christopher, and daughter of the late William Mackenzie, aged 26 years and 15 days.

CLARK.—On Friday, April 10, MARIA, widow of the late Alexander Clark, No. 205 6th-av.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLGATE.—On Friday, April 10, CHARLES COLGATE, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 12th inst., at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 3d-place, Brooklyn.

GOODRIDGE.—In this City, on Friday, April 10, SAMUEL W. GOODRIDGE, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at No. 302 5th-av., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hartford for interment.

HALL.—At his residence, near New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN G. HALL, Esq., aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 11th inst., at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

HUBBELL.—On Friday, April 10, ALFRED G., youngest child of John E. and Elmira Hubbell, aged 1 year and 24 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 32 5th-st., on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ISAACS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 9, JOHN SIDELL ISAACS, son of the late Jacob Isaacs, and son-in-law of the late Commodore Hudson, U. S. N., in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, from the residence of his brother-in-law, J. T. Moore, No. 54 Montague-st., Brooklyn, thence to Grace Church, Brooklyn.

MORTON.—On Friday, April 10, at his residence, Mortonville, N. Y., CHARLES F. MORTON, in the 74th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

POLHAMUS.—On Wednesday, April 8, MARIA S. POLHAMUS, beloved wife of Thomas Polhamus, and daughter of Thomas and Sarah Earle, aged 20 years, 10 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 398 Hudson-st., on Saturday, April 11, at 1 o'clock.

RAYNOR.—At Poughkeepsie, on Friday, April 10, Mrs. ELIZA RAYNOR, wife of John Raynor, Esq., late of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 8, HENRY SUYDAM, Sr., in the 90th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 24 Garden-st., on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, April 9, FREDERICK S. THOMAS, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Monday, April 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS.—On Thursday, April 9, at the residence of her son-in-law, James S. Smith, No. 6 Portland-av., Brooklyn, ELIZABETH THOMAS, relict of the late Stephen H. Thomas, aged 79 years and 9 days.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Greene and Clermont avs., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M. Saturday, the 11th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSASSINATION!

PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHY OF
THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE
IN THE
NEW-YORK DISPATCH
Of April 12.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

NEW-YORK TIMES.

A SUNDAY EDITION TO-MORROW OF TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES for to-morrow will be published with a

FOUR-PAGE SUPPLEMENT,

and will contain, in addition to the latest and fullest general intelligence by telegraph, a large variety of interesting reading matter, consisting of

CORRESPONDENCE FROM SOUTH AMERICA, EUROPE and THE EAST;
EXTRACTS FROM NEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES;
LITERARY NOTICES;
ARTICLES ON MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST,
&c., &c., &c.

SUNDAY WORLD.

THE DEMOCRATIC SUNDAY PAPER.

The Sunday Edition of THE WORLD for to-morrow will contain:

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SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, April 10, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 38 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and PAY 13 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

WM. FISHER & SONS, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BALTIMORE.

Deal specially in VIRGINIA REGISTERED and all SOUTHERN SECURITIES. Refer to HALLGARTEN & CO., JAY COOKE & CO.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. R. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

$10.000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE Canal Bank, this day, a package made up for the "Southern Express Company," addressed M. Morgan's Sons, New-York, containing FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ($50,000) in Legal-tender Notes of $1,000 each, all of letter C, and dated March 10, 1862, and numbered as follows: 2,775, 3,119, 3,515, 3,907, 4,047, 4,567, 5,227, 5,363, 6,727, 7,245, 8,059, 8,591, 8,923, 10,015, 10,203, 10,219, 11,403, 12,019, 12,147, 13,619, 13,903, 14,235, 15,211, 16,543, 16,731, 16,847, 18,043, 19,131, 19,195, 23,135, 23,723, 25,959, 28,323, 28,415, 28,487, 30,223, 30,463, 31,879, 34,511, 37,889, 38,339, 36,747, 39,307, 39,343, 40,059, 40,619, 40,831, 41,851, 41,999, 45,551. The public are cautioned against trading for the same, and the above reward is offered for the recovery of the money and the arrest of the thief. Apply to M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, or CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier, Canal Bank, New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, CAMDEN, N. J., March 30, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held in the City of Camden, in the West Jersey Railroad office, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. & A. R. R. & Tr. Co.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSE MINING COMPANY OF CAPE BRETON, N. S., No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, the 13th inst. The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and remain open one hour. The transfer-book will be closed from the 3d to the 13th inst., both inclusive.

D. B. KEELER, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, No 35 Bond-st., Brooklyn, April 8, 1868.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the hotel of Howard Pearsall, in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 2d day of May next. Polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT STEELE, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier, Central National Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock noon. By order of the Board,

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, April 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 14, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

LOST—NOTE OF GARRETT, YOUNG, SCOTT & CO. for $2,461 32, dated Sept. 1, 1867, and due March 8, 1868.

All persons are notified not to purchase said note, payment having been stopped.

ODELLS & PECK, No. 4 Jauncey-court, (No. 39 Wall-st.)

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable May 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed SATURDAY, April 4, 1868. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 163 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868.

THE BONDS OF THE AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, can be had at par and the accrued interest, of

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Benton Gold Mining Company, for the choice of Trustees, and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, April 13, 1868, at 12 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

CROTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 Broadway.—An election of directors will be held at this office, TUESDAY, April 21, between 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. STILLMAN, President.

FINANCIAL

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

FOR SALE,

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, JANUARY AND JULY, AND PRINCIPAL PAID AT THE CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

IT IS A WELL-KNOWN FACT THAT ALL SECURITIES ISSUED FOR WATER PURPOSES IN LARGE CITIES HAVE PROVED TO BE THE SAFEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOR PERMANENT INVESTMENTS.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 6TH day of April, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected directors of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

GEO. C. COLLINS,	JOHN R. FORD,
DANFORD N. BARNEY,	GEO. T. STEDMAN,
LUCIUS HOPKINS,	SIDNEY MASON,
THOS. MESSENGER,	A. F. WILLMARTH,
WM. H. MELLEN,	F. H. COSSITT,
HOMER MORGAN,	WM. R. FOSDICK,
LEVI P. STONE,	DAVID I. BOYD,
WARD A. WORK,	LEWIS ROBERTS,
I. H. FROTHINGHAM,	A. J. WILLS,
CHAS. A. BULKLEY,	WM. H. TOWNSEND,
GEO. D. MORGAN,	P. C. VAN SCHAICK,
OLIVER E. WOOD,	THOS. T. BUCKLEY,
ALFRED S. BARNES,	OLIVER S. CARTER,
GEO. BLISS,	HENRY M. TABER,
LEVI P. MORTON,	GEO. W. PARSONS,
CURTIS NOBLE,	BENJ. TOMES,
JOHN B. HUTCHINSON,	JOHN M. PLATT,
CHAS. P. BALDWIN,	EDWD. A. QUINTARD,
AMOS T. DWIGHT,	WM. C. FOWLER,
HENRY A. HURLBUT,	D. A. HEALD,
JESSE HOYT,	AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE,
WM. STURGIS,	PHILIP D. ARMOUR.
CHAS. J. MARTIN,	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, CHAS. J. MARTIN was reelected President; A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President, and D. A. HEALD was elected Second Vice-President.

J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

CAUTION—STOLEN FROM THE OFFICE OF FITZGERALD & MOALE, Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, April 4, $4,000 New-York and Erie third mortgage bonds, Nos. 5,958, 5,3?8, 1,606 and 1,491, $1,000 each. Also $1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad second mortgage bond, No. 314.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ALL DEPOSITS

Made on or before the 20th of April will draw interest from the 1st of April.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid free from Government tax on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. FIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal street. Open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED OF ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Deposits made on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. Interest payable in July or January.

Bank books in English, German and French.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, allowed on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits of $1 received.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

Six per cent. interest allowed

On deposits from $1 to $5,000.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW RECEIVE INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before April 20, will bear interest from April 1. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. JOHN McLEAN, Pres.

T. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG,

Corner Broadway and 1st-st.

Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from April 1. Six per cent. allowed from $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., between 125th and 126th sts., open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from 1st of April. Six per cent. interest free from Government tax allowed on deposits from $5 to $2,000.

THO. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

LEVI ADAMS, R. MAPLESDEN, Vice-Presidents.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before April 20 will draw interest from April 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.

R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8th-av. and 42d-st. INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX. Deposits made before April 21 draw interest from April 1.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, March 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 17) of 2½ per cent. free of Government tax on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer-books will close on the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen the 16th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MACON, Georgia, April 9, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent., free from Government tax, payable to stockholders registered in New-York agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, of New-York City, on and after 25th inst., until which date the transfer books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 4, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on 7th inst.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned and FRANKLIN F. RANDOLPH, deceased, under the firm name of RANDOLPH & SKIDMORES, is this day dissolved. Either of the Messrs. SKIDMORE will sign in liquidation.

JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE,
CHARLES G. BARRETT.

NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of JEREMIAH SKIDMORE & SONS, for the transaction of a wholesale and retail coal business in the City of New-York.

JEREMIAH SKIDMORE,
JOSEPH R. SKIDMORE,
WILLIAM L. SKIDMORE.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 25, 1868.

THE FIRM OF VIBBARD & LOCKWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. VIBBARD,
J. S. LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—MR. C. D. WOOD RETIRES FROM our firm this day. The business will be continued under the same name as heretofore by the remaining partners.

VERMILYE & CO.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1868.

HOTELS.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

CORNER OF IRVING-PLACE AND 16TH-ST.

And PUBLIC RESTAURANT for ladies, gentlemen and families, fitted in superior style, and its larder constantly supplied with the choicest luxuries of the season.

ROBERTS, PALMER & FERRIN, Proprietors.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY, CENtrally located in the City of New-York, one block from the East River, consisting of 30 lots fronting on 4th-st., principally covered with substantial four-story brick buildings, suitable for light and heavy manufacturing purposes. Will be sold entire or in sections to suit purchasers. Apply on the premises, No. 330 Rivington-st., or at the Morgan Works, foot of 9th-st., East River.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE, THE ELEgant brown-stone house, No. 528 5th-av., corner of 44th-st., 28.4x84; lot 125 feet; with stable on 44th-st.; both house and stable are equal if not superior to any heretofore built in this City. For permits inquire of JOHN H. SHERWOOD, No. 522 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON 108TH-ST., (100 feet wide street,) next 9th-av., two new brown-stone dwellings, three stories, high basement; Mansard roof; furnaces and all modern improvements. Apply at Miss King's, opposite premises, or to owners, LANGE, HELLMAN & LANGE, No. 307 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED, for two years, a beautiful English basement house in 9th-st., just west of 5th-av.; the house is four stories, stone, 18.9x60, handsomely furnished and in good order. For permits and price, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, THE LARGE and elegant basement house No. 224 Madison-av., 25 feet wide, with three-story back building, in fine order; immediate possession. Permits of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence, pleasantly located on East 22d-st. near 4th-av., three-story, basement, high-stoop, with modern improvements; in good order; price $17,500; terms favorable. Apply to J. H. DOUGHTY, 153 Bowery, from 12 to 3.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house in 15th-st., just west of 5th-av.; it is full size, and a very desirable house for residence or investment. Terms very easy. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 32D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs., a beautiful four-story English basement house, handsomely fitted up and in perfect order; back stairs to the third story; lot full depth. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA WELL-BUILT brown-stone three-story H. S. house, all modern improvements, thorough order, $21,000, if sold immediately. Apply to owner on premises, 225 49th-st., near B'way.

A BROWN-STONE FRONT HOUSE, three story, 20x45, No. 121 East 71st-st., for sale on easy terms; location unsurpassed; possession at once. Apply to owner, as above, or at No. 398 Bowery.

FOR SALE—IN EAST 54TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a new and elegant four-story brown-stone house, 25 by 65 feet; built and finished in the very best manner. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—LARGE BROWN-stone dwelling, 10 rooms, all the modern improvements; lot 25x135; No. 74 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts., Brooklyn. CHAS. H. SMITH, Room No. 11, No. 171 Broadway, New-York, or WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD ON CLINTON-ST., BROOKLYN.—A very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of second floor, will be to rent from May 1 at No. 203 Clinton-st.; a gentleman and wife, or a party of single gentlemen, wishing a fine location for the Summer, with first-class board, will find this a desirable opportunity. Dinner at 6. For full particulars and terms, apply at No. 197 Clinton-st.

TWO OR THREE SINGLE GENTLEMEN desiring good rooms, with all the comforts of a refined home, can be accommodated in a private family, where no other boarders are taken; location very central. Address, with real name and reference, S. S., Station A, Branch Post-office, New-York.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WELL FURNISHED, in a private house, West 19th-st., near 8th-av., to let to a single gentleman; all the modern conveniences in the house; good references required. Inquire of C. BROWN, No. 278 Greenwich-st.

AT NO. 258 WEST 21ST-ST.—TO LET, with board, to a responsible family, the entire second floor, consisting of two handsome large rooms with hall rooms adjoining, spacious closets, hot and cold water. Will not move in May.

NO. 25 (NEW NUMBER) NINTH-ST., TWO doors from University-place, pleasant rooms, singly or en suite, on first and second floors, with board, in a first-class house; private table if desired; no moving; references exchanged.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST.—FURNISHED apartments, on second floor, to let to a gentleman, without board, by the year; consisting of parlor, sleeping-room, dressing-room, bath, &c.

HENRY-ST., NEAR GOUVERNEUR-ST.—A furnished parlor on first-floor, with board, to a single gentleman, $20 per week. Address A. B., Box No. 181 Times Office.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel, elegant rooms to let, singly or en suite, with or without board, with or without private table; no moving in May.

FORTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY—Furnished rooms on second or parlor floor, to gentlemen, in small French private family; house first-class. Address L. A., Box 4,871 Post-office.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV.—A private family has a nicely-furnished back parlor to let, without board; neighborhood good; terms moderate.

ROOMS TO LET—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY in a desirable neighborhood in the 9th ward; breakfast if desired; grounds extensive; references given and required. Address W. P., Box No. 3,246 Post-office.

A SECOND FLOOR—FOUR ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished, all well lighted, to let, without board. First-class restaurant within half a block. No. 54 East 23d-st.

NO. 208 5TH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS fronting Madison-square, for a first-class family; also, a double and single room for gentlemen, with superior board.

AT NO. 34 WEST 21ST-ST.—TWO NICELY furnished rooms and hall bedroom to let with board in a private family, on and after 1st of May; rooms to be seen from 1 to 5 P. M.; references exchanged.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES board and room in a private family, on the west side, not above 24th-st. Address, for three days, N. S. B., Box No. 126 Times Office.

NO. 45 (NEW NUMBER) LEXINGTON-AV., near 24th-st., handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite, to let to gentlemen only; breakfast if desired; convenient to the Club houses.

$7 TO $12 PER WEEK FOR PLEASANT rooms, with excellent board, at No. 176 Bleecker-st., near Macdougal. Also, country board near New-York.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, a pleasant suite of rooms, unfurnished; reference required. Apply at No. 59 Lexington-av., corner 25th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, SINGLE or in suites, furnished or unfurnished; dinner at 6 o'clock; reference exchanged. Mrs. RAYNOR, No. 50 7th-st.

NO. 48 WEST 4TH-ST.—FURNISHED PARlor floor to let; possession given May 1; is now occupied by a physician.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, A large three-story front room, No. 128 West 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—WITHOUT BOARD, furnished rooms on third and fourth floors, single or en suite; terms reasonable.

FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHING pleasantly-located rooms, with board, on Madison-square, may address H. C., Box No. 763 Post-office.

NO 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms en suite and single, with board.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—ROOMS EN suite or single, with or without board, by last of April or 1st May.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS singly or in suites to let, without board, at No. 15 University-place; references required and given.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board for gentlemen.

BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 224 10TH-st., near 2d-av.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH superior table; references required. 38 East 19th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or single gentlemen can obtain first-class board with a private family at New-Brighton, S. I.; three minutes' walk from the landing; references exchanged. For particulars address G. S. M., Box No. 1,825 Post-office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BERGEN, N. J., HALF an hour from the City; first-class board and good accommodation for families and gentlemen can now be secured for the season; grounds large and well shaded; views of bay, &c.; references exchanged. Address W. N., Box 167 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A young man and wife (from May to September) in a pleasant village, near the City on water preferred, and in a private family. Address D. M. S., Box No. 205 Times Office, stating terms and full particulars.

HOBOKEN.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE splendid rooms and board at No. 100 River-terrace; a delightful location; family private.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANUfacture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY FOR SALE—Located in the City of Troy, N. Y.; doing a good business; furnished with everything necessary to carry on the business; an operator can make a good living from the old negatives now on hand. Address PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Box No. 340, Troy, N. Y.

PARTNER WITH $10,000 DESIRED by two experienced business men, having an equal amount, likely to be increased, to establish a counter business in governments, gold, &c., in a very promising location. Address, at once, B. B., Box No. 142 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of tea and coffee store in Vesey-st., doing a large cash business. For particulars address G. B., Box No. 150 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of a retail grocery-store, in Vesey-st., doing a good cash business. For particulars address B. R., Box No. 130 Times Office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a boot and shoe store doing a good business, in a desirable location in this City. Apply to BALDWIN, FISHER & CO., No. 29 Park-row.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK JR., & BRO.,

No. 26 Pine-st.,

offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time-tables, maps, and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

PINE AND FARMING LANDS IN MICHIGAN.

10,000 acres choice farming land, from $2 to $20 per acre. 50,000 acres selected pine lands, from $3 to $25 per acre. Inquire of RALPH C. SMITH, Detroit, Michigan.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale, within driving distance of New-York; the house is new, very large, and finished in the most expensive and perfect manner, having every modern improvement; grounds comprise twelve acres, all improved and handsomely laid out in lawn, walks, drives, gardens, &c., &c., with a very fine shrubbery and choice variety of fruit. Everything appertaining to house and grounds is of the most modern and elegant description. Will be sold for very much less than cost, and on easy terms. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE BY EXECUTORS.—It is situated on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, is heated with hot air, and contains gas and water conveniences throughout. On the premises are a farmhouse, all the necessary outbuildings, in good order, a greenhouse, grapery and trout pond. In front of the mansion is a fine lawn and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place. Communication with the City easy and quite frequent by steamboat and rail. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—HUNTER'S ISLAND, containing 200 acres of land in fine order, with the splendid stone mansion, 100 feet front, handsomely furnished; also, the necessary outbuildings, including, grapery, hot houses, &c., requisite for a gentleman's residence, and having a view of the Sound and country for 20 miles around; connected by a causeway of 400 feet from the Pelham Road, situate 16 miles from the City Hall. For terms, apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

$100 PER ACRE IF PURCHASED this week, for a farm, cheap at $150 per acre. It contains an old-fashioned farm-house, filled in with brick, two barns and hay-barracks, and other outbuildings; said farm contains 118 acres, situated within 2½ miles of Rahway Railroad depot, with 20 trains per day; soil good, and plenty of fruit; over 300 apple trees of choicest grafts in bearing; within 15 minutes' ride of cars or steamboat; a rare chance for an excellent investment. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J., and N. Y. Herald Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ON STATEN Island, at the junction of the Little Clove and Richmond Turnpike roads, 2½ miles from Vanderbilt's Landing, a beautiful place of 12½ acres; thoroughly underdrained, with an abundance of evergreen and fruit trees, vegetable garden, grapery, &c. The house (known as Clove Cottage) is built of brick, contains 13 rooms, is on high ground, and commands a beautiful valley view; gardener's cottage, stable, &c.; will be sold very low. Apply to WM. HEITZEL, No. 312 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, N. J., A DOUBLE house in perfect order, containing nineteen rooms, expensively furnished; also stable, horses and carriages, and thirty-six lots of ground in the best part of Newark; within ten minutes' walk of railroad station; price $60,000; or house and twelve lots, without furniture, $35,000; terms liberal. If not sold within two weeks will be rented for one or more years at a fair price. Apply to EDWARD BARNES, No. 47 Worth-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND RAPIDLY INcreasing medical practice in a town of about 12,000 inhabitants; easily accessible: within half an hour of New-York; together with house and grounds, 117 feet front, containing three-quarters of an acre, with stables, horses, carriages, office furniture and instruments; within eight minutes of depot; real estate with appurtenances sold separately if desired. Apply or address JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEAR SING SING, A COUNTRY residence commanding a beautiful view of the river; a fine roomy house, cool and healthy, furnished throughout, crockery, glass, kitchen utensils, all in perfect order; has a bath-room and laundry; large garden, fruit-trees, gardener's cottage, stables, two cows, garden implements, cart, &c.; 36 acres of ground, one-half wood, and a spring of cold, pure water. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE.—(FLUSHING)—VERY COMPLETE house: erected by owner, two years since, in first-class neighborhood. Contains eleven rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, water-closet, laundry, furnace, gas throughout, well, cistern—every possible convenience of City houses; grounds ample, beautifully improved; six minutes' walk from depot. Price $13,000, two-thirds can remain on mortgage; or will exchange for City property. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

NEW-JERSEY CRANBERRY LAND FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, in Ocean County, six miles from Bricksburg, on Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, well adapted to the cultivation of this popular berry—sold as it now is—or improved, and a crop guaranteed in usual time; price according to which state the buyer prefers to take it; title perfect; terms easy. Address or call on H. H. WILLIAMS, 303 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, NEW-Jersey, forty minutes from Chambers-st. by Erie Railroad; a handsome gothic cottage house, nine rooms; slate roof; with four and a half acres of land, well laid out and planted with rare shrubs and trees; greenhouse 12x50; grapery, 22x50; barn, &c., &c.; price $16,000. F. W. WOODWARD, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE AT NORWALK, CONN., VERY finely and centrally situated, the beautiful residence of Charles Hoyt, with about 2 acres of garden and lawn, filled with shade and evergreen trees, shrubbery and small fruits; the house is large and in good order; good barn, &c.; immediate possession. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av.

A BRIGHT CHANCE FOR HOMES AT Rahway, N. J., 45 minutes from Jersey City. A score of two-story houses, from fifty yards to a mile from railroad depot, having from 9 to 20 rooms each, and from 5,000 square feet of land to 10 acres. A guide furnished at Rahway office, and particulars at No. 47 Cedar-st., New-York. FLATT, GRAHAM & CO.

FOR SALE—PRICE $22,500; NO. 705 LEXINGton-av., next to the northeast corner of 57th-st., the well built and finely finished first-class brown-stone house, with bay window extension on parlor floor; worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase for use or investment. Inquire of owner on the premises.

$8,000.—FOR SALE, AT HASTINGS, upon the Hudson, 15 minutes' walk from depot, a neat cottage, eight rooms, with 7 acres of good land, good water and fruit. Sold to close an estate. Terms easy. Apply to F. C. WAGNER, northeast corner Wall and Nassau sts., basement.

FOR SALE—IN MILFORD, CONN., ON THE New-Haven Railroad, in the centre of the town, a very fine house, large and nearly new, with six acres of ground highly cultivated and ornamented; price $21,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—32 ACRES LAND ON THE POST-road, 1½ miles from the depot at New-Rochelle, and about one hour's ride by railroad from the City; it is situated in a rapidly-improving neighborhood; there is a small cottage, good barn and two good apple orchards on the premises. Apply at 195 Fulton-st., second floor.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING, L. I.—A VERY desirable country residence, pleasantly located on Clinton-av., is now offered for sale upon favorable terms, for the purpose of closing an estate. For particulars apply to G. EDWARD CARL, Real Estate Agent, Flushing, or of ISAAC PECK, No. 33 Pearl-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

HUDSON CITY, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class house in fine order; 8 rooms, gas, water, 2 lots of ground; healthy location; 15 minutes from Jersey City and Hoboken ferries by horse cars. Apply on the premises, Van Reipen-av., of A. H. DEMOTTE.

A FEW CHOICE LOTS AT CENTRE-VILLE, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; 25 minutes from foot of Liberty-st.; immediately at station. For sale by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

AT GARRISONS—OPPOSITE WEST POINT—For sale, a beautifully situated house and five acres of land, three-fourths of a mile from the depot. Inquire of CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway, or of G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, at Garrisons.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms; has gas, hot air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE, MEDIUM-sized house, with small grounds, within an hour's ride of the City. For further particulars address X., Box No. 932 Post-office.

A CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR sale in Jersey City; modern improvements; 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. N. T. HAWKINS, No. 36 Pine-st.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Valley Station; five minutes' walk from depot; desirable location, well built, with fifteen rooms. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., Room No. 3.

YONKERS.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE, containing eleven rooms; ground, 150x100. For particulars address H., Box No. 162 Times Office.

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE, AT BARGAINS FOR CASH.—Magnificent French satin brocatel parlor suite, made to order for $325, will be sold for $200; one do., $185; one walnut medallion-back reps suite, $135; one do. $85. Also a great variety of parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, Turkish chairs, lounges, mattresses, cheap. ERNEST ROTH'S Furniture Warerooms, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

SINGER'S REVERSIBLE SPRING BED is unequaled for comfort, cheapness and durability. Sold everywhere. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Dress trimmings, ribbons, velvets, laces.
Embroideries, stamped and embroidered yokes, bands, linen collars, hdkfs., frillings, hosiery, gloves, undergarments, &c., &c.
Nice fitting woven whalebone corsets, $1.
Best steel-spring skirts, $1.
N. B. Werly Paris corsets at reduced prices.

W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, Near 19th-st., east side.

MARSEILLES

Dresses for children. Styles fresh, elegant, original; workmanship the best; prices just.

Mrs. EDWARDS, No. 745 Broadway.

MACKENZIE'S MANTILLAS.—THE VICtoria, $30; Argyle, $25; Duchess of Sutherland, $20. At STORMS, THURBER & CO., 751 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THIRTIETH-STREET.

Furnished house to rent. A handsome four-story high-stoop house, near 5th-av., furnished in the very best manner. Apply to

McKENZIE & BALDWIN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

JOHN C. McKENZIE,
HENRY BALDWIN.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

Furnished house to rent. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 170 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.; house 23.11x56; possession immediately. For permits apply to McKENZIE & BALDWIN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

JOHN C. McKENZIE,
HENRY BALDWIN.

TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET.

Furnished house to rent. The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 40 (old number) East 25th-st., near 4th-av.; house 21x60. For permits apply to

McKENZIE & BALDWIN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

JOHN C. McKENZIE,
HENRY BALDWIN.

FIFTY-FOURTH-STREET.

To rent, furnished, a three-story high-stoop marble front house, near Broadway; house 20x50. For permits apply to McKENZIE & BALDWIN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

JOHN C. McKENZIE,
HENRY BALDWIN.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased for one or more years, the family residence of the late Thomas H. Leggett, in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double house, with wing attached. The grounds are ample and richly ornamented, comprising over six acres, with large gardens, lawns, &c., a good barn, carriage-house, work-shop, hennery, icehouse, and in fact all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place, and early possession given. With best of schools, churches and society, and easy access to the City, this offers a rare opportunity to a gentleman of leisure or business. Apply to J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-JERSEY TO LET.—A country seat at "Clinton Hill," Newark, N. J.; house is fully furnished, 14 rooms, 5 acres in garden, lawns, &c., cows, poultry, &c.; six months or a year; $250 per month for year, or $300 per month for six months. A large brick mansion at Somerville, N. J., furnished; four or six months; $125 per month for six months, or $150 per month for four months. An exceedingly genteel new house, in a most eligible location, in Newark, N. J., unfurnished; $1,000 per year. Do. do. in Rahway, $1,000 per year. Apply to ROBT. A. HAGGERTY & CO., No. 11 Pine-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—A FINE RESIdence, with 14 acres of land, to let or for sale. The house is well furnished, 15 rooms beside bath-room, &c., fine garden, large and small fruits in very great abundance, including apple orchard, large stable and carriage room; icehouse filled, gardener's cottage and other necessary outbuildings. Possession immediately. A gardener now upon the place. Address or apply to SPENCER TRASK, at office of H. G. Marquand, No. 43 Wall-st.

COUNTRY HOME TO RENT—A FURnished house in the village of Canandaigua (one night's ride from New-York) is now offered to rent; the house is thoroughly furnished throughout in a manner to meet the requirements of a gentleman's family. Apply for the remainder of this week to Mrs. HOLBERTON, at Colman House, Broadway and 28th-st., New-York, or to Mr. WILLIAM HEARD, No. 11 East 16th-st., New-York. Parties may apply all next week at No. 146 West 16th-st. Inquire for Mrs. HOLBERTON.

FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT—KATOnah's Wood, adjoining the Jay homestead and Scheiffelin farm at Bedford, near Harlem Railroad; house of stone, position high, neighborhood singularly healthy; icehouse filled, outbuildings, garden and fruit, and 40 acres: rent very moderate to a good tenant. Apply by note or in person to H. G. CHAPMAN, No. 56 Wall-st., or Mr. JAY, No. 121 Madison-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED OR unfurnished—A 3½-story frame dwelling, four lots and stable; house has modern improvements; eleven rooms; garden, fruit trees and shrubbery; beautiful location and healthy, situate at Wilton, Westchester County; terms reasonable. Apply to THOS. RAE, 3d-av., corner of 138th-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE FAMily, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., Brooklyn, and within 10 or 15 minutes' walk of the principal ferries; gas, hot and cold water and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 7 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL TO LET.—A family going abroad wish to let a first-class four-story brown-stone front house, a few doors east of 5th-av., to a strictly private family; it is handsomely furnished and in perfect order. Address Box No. 649 Post-office.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at Eastchester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot; about 45 minutes from New-York; also a cottage, with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET AT TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHed house containing 22 rooms, with 8 or 10 acres of land, and stable to accommodate ten horses; within ten minutes' ride of railroad station, and commanding a beautiful view of the river. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP MODern house in complete repair, below 14th-st.; rent $2,000; also country houses, furnished and unfurnished, $400 per year to $400 per month; farms and country seats for sale, $3,000 to $60,000. Printed lists and full particulars of CHARLES W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT REDDING, Conn.; beautiful location, 32x50, with 15 rooms, garden, barn, grounds, two acres; $100 per month. Inquire of D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine-st., or F. B. FANTON, Danbury, Conn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY—A furnished country residence or farm, 42 acres; with farm implements, carriage, wagon, &c. Address Box No. 2,237 Post-office.

TO RENT—IN JERSEY CITY, A HIGHLY finished four-story house with all the modern improvements; located on West Hamilton-square. Inquire of JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS THE large house No. 3 Washington-square, north; 28x98, lot 164 ft.; stable on the rear lot; in thorough order. For permits inquire of WILLIAM H. LEE, Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, AT FLUSHING, L. I., a furnished house, modern improvements, two acres ground, stable, carriage-house; fruit and shade trees; five minutes from depot. Apply to ROBERT S. BOWNE & CO., No. 7 Burling-slip.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement house; furnished throughout with the finest velvet and Brussels carpets; nearly new; located at No. 315 2d-av., near 18th-st.; rent $275 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY, without a servant; lower part of a cottage; fine location; gas, cold water; no bath; rent about $560. Inquire on Monday, after 11 A. M., No. 67 East 29th-st., (new No. 117.)

TO LET—A TWO AND A HALF STORY FRAME mansion, with four lots, handsomely laid out in garden, situated on 83d-st., near 4th-av. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—FLUSHING—FURNISHED HOUSE until Nov. 1; five minutes' walk from depot; delightfully situated; carriage-house, gas, bath-room, &c. Apply at No. 26 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

TO LET.—(FLUSHING)—SEVERAL COMpletely furnished, as well as unfurnished houses, near depot. Full particulars with

JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE NO. 17 8TH-AV., OPPOsite the Park, consisting of 16 rooms, lately painted; to be seen from 2 to 4 P. M.; the owner will be on the premises; or, inquire at 110 West 47th-st., near 6th-av.

TO LET—NO. 325 EAST 41ST., NEAR 2D AV.; stone front; all improvements; three stories high; basement. Owner on premises from 12 to 2 o'clock. Rent $1,500.

FIFTH-AV.—TO LET, FURNISHED, HOUSE No. 294 5th-av.; completely furnished; to a private family only. Apply to G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A FULL front house, elegantly furnished; contains all modern improvements and is in perfect order in every respect. FRAZIER, BROOKS & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH EIGHT lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR depot, via Northern Railroad, a good house, stable and large garden. Inquire of C. D. VAN WAGNER, No. 27 Water-st., or J. DEMOTT, Englewood.

TO LET—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE ON GRAMercy Park, 20th-st., furnished, with the utmost elegance; will be rented to a private family only at $600 per month. VAN ZANDT BROS. No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY AND English basement house, No. 39 East 33d-st., near Madison-av. Apply to Mr. WELLS, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.; also a stable with coach-house. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-FRONT houses Nos. 42 and 44 Bond-st., together or separately; also the stable in the rear. Apply at No. 42.

TO RENT—85TH-ST. THREE-STORY BROWN-stone dwelling; first-class; all improvements; rent $1'200. Inquire at No. 244 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—FLOORS AND SUITES OF ROOMS, from $25 to $50 monthly, with gas and water-closet on each floor. Apply to Messrs. COOMBE, No. 3 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO LEASE, A STRICTLY FIRST-class, large unfurnished house; full width preferred, on or adjacent to 5th or Madison avs., between 20th and 34th sts.; $5,500 to $6,000 will be paid for a house to suit. Address with particulars and terms to A. L. H., Box No. 5,039.

HOUSES WANTED IN CITY AND country, furnished and unfurnished, for first-rate private families. Send full particulars to

N. C BISHOP, No. 67 Liberty-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TROTTING HORSES.

PIERRE D. VANHOESEN, of No. 67 South-st., New-York, has lately discovered a new and simple way of teaching any horse or filly to trot fast without the use of a track. By this simple process a farmer's son buys two colts for $125 each, and makes them trot in public in 2:50, and he sells them for $1,200. Another boy makes a common farm horse trot in 2:48, and he is sold for $800. All pacers must trot. By this method the colt commences immediately to throw out his feet further and handsomer, and increases rapidly in his strides. Any man having a good colt, hold on to him until you get my Dexter Circular.

REFERENCES.—O. J. Brazee, North Egremont, Mass.; Charles Palmer, Hillsdale, N. Y.; John Gildersllieve, Austerlitz, N. Y.; Russel Trumain, Postmaster, Green River, N. Y.

The Dexter Circular, which is sent on receipt of $1, gives full particulars how its theory was discovered, and what it was that made the horse or colt gather so quickly, which sent him so beautifully and rapidly over the ground. Affidavits will soon be published.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO LET—IN THE ELEGANT NEW FIRE-PROOF MARBLE BUILDING NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., OFFICES ON THE SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS, SUITABLE FOR BANKERS, BROKERS, OR LAWYERS, AT LOW RENTS. APPLY TO THE JANITOR, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.

NO. 194 FULTON-ST.—TO LET—FIRST loft, 25x80, half of second loft, 25x40, basement and sub-basement, 25x80 each, together or separately, with or without steam power; first-rate business location, and newly painted, &c. Apply to the New-York Economical Printing Company, No. 92 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, STORE AND second floor of new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., between Spring and Prince sts.; 50x100 feet, well lighted; adapted to any business or manufacturing purpose. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE STORE, WITH CELLAR and stable, corner of Broome and Eldridge sts., long occupied as a grocery by Joseph McKee & Son. Inquire of DANIEL D. T. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery, near Grand-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE, NO. 110 Grand-st., 100 feet west of Broadway; would be divided if desired, or could be leased for a term of years. Apply to GEO. L. OSBORN, No. 182 Grand-st.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—AT No. 164 Fulton-st., near Broadway. Inquire of Goodyear's India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, No. 205 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine; possession immediately if required. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—AT MODerate rent; immediate possession, if desired, at Nos. 9 and 11 Gold-st., near Maiden-lane. Apply to F. STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st.

STORAGE ROOMS, ALL SIZES, FOR furniture, trunks, baggage or other property, all taken upon elevators. Porters always in attendance.

HAEGER, No. 300 34th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FIRST-LOFT, SIXTY feet deep, No. 676, Broadway, one door above Bond-st.; also the third floor. F. H. CHICHESTER, No. 529 Broadway.

BASEMENT AND OFFICES TO LET—At No. 205 Broadway. Inquire of Goodyear's India-Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, 205 Broadway.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT OF THE BUILDING No. 18 4th-av.; also two lofts for storage of furniture. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 41 DEY-st., containing 3,000 square feet. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE SPACIOUS PRIVATE STABLE No. 51 Great Jones-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—NOS. 25 AND 27 CEDAR-ST. JOHN S. MAXWELL, No. 151 Broadway, Commonwealth Fire Company.

TO LET—SPLENDID LIGHT LOFTS IN NO. 21 Fulton-st., near Fulton Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 WATER-ST., NEAR FULTON Ferry, with steam power. Apply at No. 209 Water-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—IN OFFICE NO. 8, No. 5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Classes by J. P. MORGAN, for Organ and Harmony. No. 129 Fifth-av., (near 20th-st.)

ST. MARY'S CONVENT, DIRECTED BY the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, Montreal.—This institution is pleasantly situated in the vicinity of Montreal, and commands a beautiful view of the city, as well as of the St. Lawrence and surrounding country. A new and commodious building has been erected in an improved style.

Pupils of every religious denomination are admitted, and no interference is made with their religious convictions.

French is the language of the institution.

Parlor boarders received.

For circulars apply to WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway.

TO PRINCIPALS OF FEMALE COLLEGES.—A gentleman wishes to form a copartnership with the principal of a well-established and prosperous female institution. The gentleman will invest $1,500 and will take charge of the department of modern languages, as he has had a long experience in that branch; unquestionable references given and required. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 130 Times Office.

ELMWOOD INSTITUTE, LANESBOROUGH, Mass.—A boarding, classical and commercial school for a limited number of boys. No day pupils. The thirty-ninth semi-annual session will commence May 6. The Principal will be at the Everett House from 2 to 4 P. M. until the 14th inst. References may be given to patrons in this City and vicinity.

Rev. A. A. GILBERT, A. M., Principal.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights.—French, the language of the school, is acquired by constant practice; English, Spanish and German taught by nine resident teachers; classics, engineering, commercial studies. Circulars—Broadway, No. 183, Williams'; No. 913, Leroy's drugstores; No. 701, music-store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper, or companion; can teach English, French and music; understands all kinds of dressmaking and family sewing; willing to make herself useful; the highest references given. Address HEYWOOD, Box No. 126 Times Office.

DR. RICHARDS' SCHOOL ON THE Prussian plan, at Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., 5 miles east of Peekskill; only 12 boys received; boating, bathing and fishing on the premises; practical gardening and gymnastics. For circular apply to R. G. RICHARDS, 953 Broadway, or address the Principal.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS—Environs of Hartford, Conn. Rev. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to twelve. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE—A BOARDING-School for Boys.—Summer Term commences April 29. Address Prof. WM. G. PECK, Columbia College, N. Y., or GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.—A boarding-school for fifteen boys; location beautiful; terms moderate.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.; number limited to 25, Institution endowed. Terms, $150 for twenty weeks.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR A FEW YOUNG ladies, in Fishkill, N. Y. Reopens MONDAY, April 27. Terms moderate. Rev. W. PECK, Principal.

SAMUEL M. ENSIGN'S FAMILY INSTITUTE for twelve boys, Morris, Conn.; best of references given. For circulars, address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WISHES TO obtain a place as governess in a gentleman's family to instruct children in the several English branches and music; would be willing to assist in the nursery. Address M. D., Box No. 918 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O, Box No. 120 Times Office.

TEACHER WANTED—FOR MILITARY, Mathematics and English; one of experience necessary; unmarried preferred. Address, full particulars, BLYTHE, Box No. 144 Times Office.

PROPOSALS.

DRAINAGE OF THE TOWN OF FLUSHING.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Drainage Commissioners, Town of Flushing, at the office of OSCAR DARLING, Engineer, until THURSDAY, April 30, 1868, for the construction of sewers and appurtenances, and open ditch in Drainage District No. 4, Map A., Town of Flushing.

Plans and specifications are on file at the office of said Engineer, where requisites of bids and form of proposals may be found.

BENJ'N TATHAM, Chairman of Commissioners.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for refurnishing the assembly room of Grammar School No. 51, on 44th-st., in said Ward.

Specifications of the furniture required can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

W. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
A. H. UNDERHILL,
Board of Trustees of the 22d Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 2, 1868.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ANNA A. HOYT against AZOR HOYT.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 182 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 20, 1868.

G. U. REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.—The annual meeting in behalf of the Sunday-school missionary work at the South and West, will be held in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS,) on SUNDAY EVENING, April 12, at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Hon. W. E. DODGE and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, are among the speakers.

J. BONNET TYLER, Secretary, &c.

ZION CHAPEL, 3D-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., REV. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; weekday services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9½; evening service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—An Easter, service of the Sabbath-school will be held on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st. Exercises by children; remarks by Pastor and friends. Parents and friends of the children are particularly invited. Exercises commence at 2½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—The Resurrection of Christ; and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Subject—Prayer for the Success of the Word. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS lecture on Eloquence and Orators at Cooper Institute, THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, 1868, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats $1. To be had at A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Foster & Palmer, Jr., and American Tract Society, Astor-place, and at the door of the Institute.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. precisely. Prayer-meeting every THURSDAY, at 7½ P. M. TO-MORROW (Easter Sunday,) sermon by Rev. L. C. HENRIOD, Pastor, from Neuchatel, (Switzerland.)

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SABBATH EVENING, April 12, in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. ROBERT R. BOOTH, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, and Rev. GEORGE J. MANGINS.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese, will administer the Rite of Confirmation in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15, at 7½ o'clock. The services on Easter Day will be as usual, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The opening sermon will be preached by the Moderator, Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D. D. Services, Sabbath morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHABALD, D. D., at the usual time.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINER'S CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching SUNDAY corner of Catharine and Madison sts. by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—ASSEMBLY ROOM, LINCOLN HALL, 33d-st., corner 8th-av.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services, 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Subjects for evening—The Times and Seasons of Holy Scripture; Can we know Anything of them? A general attendance requested. Seats free.

REV. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., THE Pastor will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st. The ordinance of baptism will be administered to several young converts, the fruits of the present revival, after the evening sermon.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 12th, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning subject—Resurgamus; a Sermon for Easter. Evening subject—The Ministry of Pain. Seats free. All welcome.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, LYRIC Hall, 6th-av., near 42d-st., Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—On SUNDAY (Easter) appropriate services in the morning at 10½ o'clock; sermon by the Pastor. In the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, children's Easter festival. Address by Rev. W. J. R. TAYLOR, D. D.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—The Right Rev. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., LL.D., D. C. L. Oxon, will administer the holy rite of Confirmation in this church on SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Clinton-st. and First-place, South Brooklyn.—An interesting service for the young will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. H. S. CARPENTER, will preach. Service also at 10½ A. M., and a sermon by the Pastor.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rev. T. K. CONRAD.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Anthem on the afternoon of Easter Day, "But thou didst not leave His soul in Hell," (Messiah.)

TO CHRISTIAN WORKERS.—IN THE upper portion of this City, a large, well-furnished and ventilated lecture room, with every accommodation for carrying on mission work, is offered free of expense to any proper person who will conduct the Mission on Presbyterian principles. Address C. W., Box No. 117 Times Office.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1868, with the North Baptist Church, corner Christopher and Bedford sts., at 7½ o'clock.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.; the original Mission of the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent, Principal. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on EASTER SUNDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

WEST HARLEM M. E. CHURCH, 125th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching in this Church SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. PHILIP GERMOND, the newly appointed Pastor. Cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SABBATH, April 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, (Easter,) Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 3 P. M., sermon to be interpreted for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 7½ P. M.

MRS. SARAH A. BYRNES SPEAKS BEfore the Society of Spiritualists, at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Sociable, THURSDAY EVENING at 8.

SPECIAL EASTER SERVICES.—EPISCOpal church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; 7½ evening. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach. Free seats.

"ST. MARK'S CHURCH IN THE BOWERIE," corner 10th-st. and 2d av., will celebrate (D. V.) the Forty-fifth Easter Anniversary of its Sunday-school TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. Seats in the side aisles and galleries open to all.

WILL THE DEAD RISE!—S. S. SNOW, special herald of the coming King, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—The Resurrection the only Hope of the Future Life.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF having been reappointed Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Presiding Elder, Rev. H. F. PEASE, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ the Pastor will continue the course of lectures on the Life of Christ.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor, will be opened for divine worship on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE EPISCOPAL SERVICES HERETOFORE held in the West Harlem M. E. Church, will be held in the Baptist Church on 5th av., near 127th-st. Rev. J. HOWARD SMITH will officiate on SUNDAY next at 3½ o'clock, P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.—J. S. CONKLIN, A trance medium, addresses First Spiritualist Society at 10½ A. M., and Dr. R. T. HALLOCK discourses at 7½ P. M. before said Society. Conference at 3 P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

FREE METHODIST.—REV. LEVI WOOD, editor of the Free Methodist, will preach in the hall corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Morning subject—First Principles of Religion—The Good Old Way is the Best.

REV. MOSES D. HOGE, D. D., OF RICHmond, Va., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The congregation having been kindly invited to celebrate EASTER, at Trinity Chapel, there will be no service at their hall.

DUANE M. E. CHURCH, IN HUDSON-ST., near Spring.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the newly-appointed Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER McLEAN. Communion at 3 P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. C. PUTNEY, the newly-appointed Pastor. All are invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. S. DUNN, of England, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. McALLISTER.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. THOMAS S. HASTINGS WILL preach in the Mariners' Church of the New-York Port Society, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ELDER S. W. BISHOP WILL PREACH on the subject of Prophecy at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

EASTER FAIR AT THE CHURCH OF the Mediator, corner Lexington-av. and 30th-st., Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13, 14 and 15.

CHURCH OF HUMANITY.—HENRY EDGER will continue his explanation of Auguste Comte's scientific religion, at the corner of 5th-av. and 14th sts., on SUNDAY, April 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. CYRUS FOSS, the newly appointed Pastor, will preach morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free; Strangers cordially invited to attend.

BAPTIST S. S. UNION.—THE ANNIVERsary Hymns may be obtained of A. T. MASON, at No. 3?2 Grand-st.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, April 11
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, April 18
ETNA (Via Halifax)..........MONDAY, April 20
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, April 25
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, May 2
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
PAYABLE IN GOLD. | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$100 | Steerage..........$35
To London..........105 | To London..........40
To Paris..........115 | To Paris..........50
Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, April 18.
EUROPA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, April 25.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....SATURDAY, May 2
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 30
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
CUBA leaves..........SATURDAY, April 18
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 6
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.
One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
PALMYRA..........April 9
TRIPOLI..........April 23
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA
will leave SATURDAY, April 11, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
The elegant, new steamship
NEVADA,
W. MEGILL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 11 East River, on FRIDAY, April 24, at 10 A. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. Adams, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23 d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR MOBILE.
FERNANDINA AND FLORIDA PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, April 25, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.
Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent; to points on St. John's River, 1½ per cent.
Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. R. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

REGULAR LINE.
FIRST STEAMER
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.
Freight taken at the lowest rate.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos without charge; also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship
CRESCENT CITY,
Capt. E. W. HOLMES,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 16.
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, April 23.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. ——.
Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for freight only.
APRIL 15—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN, for passage and freight.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 7—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR, for passengers only.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND DISPATCH.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamships leave New-York for San Francisco on the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of each month.
Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock noon.
For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, April 16.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, via Nassau, April 23.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 30.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, April 11.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 18.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, April 11
MARIPOSA..........KEMBLE....SATURDAY, April 18
GEO. WASHINGTON.GAGER....SATURDAY, April 25
CORTES..........WHITMAN.SATURDAY, May 2
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For freight or passage apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, April 11
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, April 18
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 14.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, April 14.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship VICKSBURG, Capt. BURTON, will sail on SATURDAY, April 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
SARAGOSSA will sail on following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, April 17.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, April 24.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

SALE OF STEAMBOAT RIVER QUEEN.
Supreme Court, Alfred Van Santvoord and Milton Martin against David Williams and David Williams, Receiver of the Long Island Navigation Company.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, I will expose to sale on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Joseph A. Monheimer, Auctioneer, the steamboat called the RIVER QUEEN, of New-York, with her engine, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all other necessaries to her appertaining and belonging, excepting certain articles of tackle, apparel and furniture, which are excepted from the sale by the provision in that behalf, in said judgment, being certain articles marked "Artisan" and "Pioneer," and certain other enumerated articles in excess of the original inventory. Dated, New-York, April 3, 1868.
JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.
C. VAN SANTVOORD, Attorney.
The above-named steamboat lies at the foot of Morton-st., North River, (north side of pier,) where she can be seen.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
The steamers ST. JOHN and DREW leave Pier No. 41, near foot of Canal-st., North River, daily, (Sunday's excepted,) on alternate days, at 6 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, April 2, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, April 3, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, April 4, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 6, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, April 7, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Apr. 8, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, April 9, 8 A. M.	Friday, April 10, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Apr. 11, 9:30 A. M.	

FOR ALBANY AND TROY, FARE $1 50, and proportionate reduction to all points West and North. The steamers C. VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, (near foot Spring-st. daily, Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M. This is the cheapest and pleasantest route to the great West. Fare on Sunday evenings, $2.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

STATIONERY.

DAVID FELT,
STATIONERS' HALL, NO. 51 CEDAR-ST.
Blank Books and Stationery at lowest prices.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE FOR PARTITION.
150 VALUABLE LOTS.
Estate of DANIEL DEVLIN, Deceased.
ON THE
7TH-AV. BOULEVARD,
Harlem River, McComb's Dam Road, 151st, 152d, 153d and 154th sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building,
150 VALUABLE LOTS.
This property adjoins McComb's Dam Bridge, and known as Florence's Hotel. Seventh-av. is 150 feet wide, and is now being graded under the direction of the Central Park Commissioners, and will be one of the finest drives from Central Park; also has a frontage on Harlem River of 1,250 feet, the channel of which is proposed to be widened by the Central Park Commissioners; also on line of Hudson and Harlem River Canal Company.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Books, maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
PIERREPONT-ST.—The lot of land, together with the first-class three-story and attic brown-stone house thereon, situate on the southerly side of Pierrepont-st., about 200 feet west of Hicks-st., and known as No. 20. The house is 25x60 feet, built by days' work, and in the most substantial manner; has four water closets, cedar closets, walnut clothes press, statuary, marble mantels, elegant gas fixtures, and is in every particular a first-class house; lot 25x100 feet.
MONTAGUE-ST.—Also, the lot in the rear of the above-described property, fronting on Montague-st., 25x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT ON 82D-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
82D-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the north side of 82d-st., 120 feet east of 3d-av., second house east. The house is 18x40 feet, high stoop, basement and under cellar, and has modern improvements. Lot 18x102 feet 2 inches.
Maps at Auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st. New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT NO. 22 BARROW-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BARROW-ST.—The lot of land, with the three-story and basement frame house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Barrow-st., near Bleecker-st., and known as No. 22; the house has been newly painted and papered, new tin roof put on, and is now in good order; there is an alley-way leading to the rear of the lot, where there is sufficient room to build a stable; lot 20x90.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF CENTRAL Park lots on Madison-av. and 61st-st., to close an undivided interest.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
MADISON-AV.—3 lots on the westerly side of Madison-av., 25 feet 5 inches north of 61st-st.
61ST-ST.—1 lot on the north side of 61st-st., 95 feet west of Madison-av. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st., N. Y.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY ON WEST 26TH-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST 26TH-ST.—The lot of land with the four-story double brick store and dwelling on the front, and two three-story and basement brick houses on the rear thereof, situate on the south side of West 26th-st., 70 feet west of 10th-av. and known as No. 5/2. Lot 28x147 feet.

LARGE SALE OF BUILDING LOTS AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1868,
commencing at 12 o'clock, noon,
AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.,
for account of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, under the direction of Mr. A. D. MELLICK.
LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
500 building lots, beautifully located on high ground, near the station at Bergen Point, distant thirty minutes from the City by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
For map and full particulars apply at the office, No. 103 Liberty-st., to A. D. MELLICK.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, APRIL 13,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 357 State-st., between Nevins and Powers, Brooklyn.
Walnut and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, Brussels carpets, plated ware and china, kitchen ware, &c.
SAME DAY,
at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 2 Garden-st., near Joralemon, Brooklyn.
A general assortment of walnut, oak and mahogany marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, hair mattresses, mirrors, velvet and other carpets, oilcloths, china, kitchen ware, &c.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
BUSINESS PROPERTY ON CARMINE-STREET.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: The three-story and attic brick house, (store under,) and lot No. 42 Carmine-st., near Bleecker; lot 19x80, house 19x40; gas and water; location desirable for business or profitable investment; $5,000 on mortgage. Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
NO. 112 WEST HOUSTON-ST. AT AUCTION.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 14, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class two-story and attic brick house, (all improvements,) and lot No. 112 West Houston-st., near Thompson-st.; house 25x50; lot 25x100; very desirable for business or investment, being only a few doors from 5th-av. extension; $10,000 on mortgage. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 120 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On TUESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 5 Ashland-place, near 6th-av.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER.
H. H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.
On MONDAY, APRIL 13, at the private residence No. 221 East 10th-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Particulars hereafter.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell, by auction, on SATURDAY, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 90 Macdougal-street, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in green figured silk, brocatel, carved black walnut marble-top centre table, lace window curtains, mahogany French bedstead, hair mattresses, straw palliasses, feather bolsters and pillows, gas fixtures, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany rockers, arm and parlor chairs in hair cloth, black walnut lounges, oak extension dining table, gilt frame looking-glasses, china, crockery, glassware, and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—BY virtue of the authority vested in me as assignee of the estates of EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, bankrupts, I will offer for sale at public auction on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Malden, Ulster County, New-York, on the premises of said bankrupts, the homesteads of Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, lying on the bank of the Hudson River, each containing from four to ten acres of land, with a fine mansion and suitable outhouses, stables, &c.; also fruit and ornamental trees, graperies, &c., on the premises of each; together with certain other real estate at and near Malden, Ulster County, New-York, described in the schedules of said bankrupts. Also, the following stocks:
495 shares of the Bigelow Blue-stone Co.
40 shares of the First National Bank of Saugerties.
5 shares of the American Plate Glass Co.
62 2-5 shares of the Malden Turnpike Co.
1,100 shares of the Sutherland Petroleum Co.
199 shares of the Ulster and Kanawha Petroleum Co.
250 shares of the New-York and Kanawha Valley Oil Co.
5,000 shares of the Island Enterprise Petroleum Co.
Also, three polices of life insurance, &c.
Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. March 13, 1868.
ELIJAH DUBOIS,
Assignee of E. and D. Bigelow & Co.

AUCTION SALE.—DESIRABLE BUSINESS property at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y. The property corner of Broadway and Burd-st., occupied for thirty years as a country store for dry goods, hardware, groceries, &c.
ALSO, the property bounded by Broadway, Church and South sts., heretofore occupied as a lumber-yard.
ALSO, the dock property at the foot of 3d-av., heretofore occupied as a coal, lumber, brick and stone yard.
ALSO, the dwelling-house and lot on the corner of 2d-av. and Broadway, known as the private residence of John P. Smith.
The above property will be sold at public auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. Conditions made known on the day of sale.
D. D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. and J. Smith.
NYACK, March 5, 1868.
The above sale is postponed until FRIDAY, April 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. D. D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. and J. Smith.
NYACK, April 2, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The steam propeller D. GEZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-40 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 200 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.
Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Terms made known on day of sale by
DANIEL D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.
NYACK, March 16, 1868.
The above sale is postponed until FRIDAY, April 17, 1868, at 12 o'clock M. D. D. DEMAREST,
Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.
NYACK, April 2, 1868.

AUCTION SALE—COTTON COMPRESSES.—The undermentioned Cotton Compresses, manufactured, together with sundry patterns, altered and repaired at the Etna Iron Works, not having been paid for and removed according to contract, will, on the 17th day of April, instant, be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Etna Iron Works, in Goerck-st., East River, New-York City, to the highest and best bidder, on account of those concerned, viz.: Two patent Cotton Compresses of the Champion Patent, complete, together with all the patterns for said presses.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon, and to be made without reserve.
JOHN ROACH & SON.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868. }
IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place above named.
By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
SATURDAY, APRIL 11,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, PERFUMERY, TRUNKS, VALISES AND PERFUMERS' STOCK, BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 11, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 4 East River:
3,668 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,050 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo brig *Dante*, from Messina.

By ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer, office 39 Nassau-st. Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
RECEIVER'S SALE.
Great stock of
CHANDELIERS,
GAS FIXTURES,
And other
FINE BRONZE ORNAMENTS,
being the entire stock of H. Dardonville, No. 678 Broadway, to be sold at auction by Robert Somerville, April 14 and 15, by order of J. Husson, Receiver.
Goods on exhibition MONDAY, with catalogues.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 39 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.
GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE.
Stock of LEON MARCOTTE & CO.,
NOS. 3, 5, 7 4TH-ST., THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

TO CAPITALISTS.—RARE CHANCE FOR A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—Fulton-av. stores at auction on THURSDAY, April 16, 1868, at 12 o'clock: Two four-story brick stores on Fulton-av., north side, corner of Oxford-st.; elegant plate-glass fronts, and in complete order, to be sold to the highest bidder by WM. M. LITTLE, at City Salesrooms, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION—AT THE City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder with adequate security, for a term of ten years from the 1st day of May, 1868.
1. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of James-st. to Hunter's Point, L. I.
2. The lease of the ferry as now established from the foot of Jackson-st. to Brooklyn, L. I.
Terms and conditions of sale may be had upon application at the Comptroller's Office.
By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 1, 1868.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Park-place, three doors from Broadway, will give their personal attention to sales of merchandise of every description at their auction rooms, and outdoor sales generally.
Cash advances mode on consignments.
REGULAR MONTHLY SALES OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as first waitress in a small private family; has the best of City references from her late employer; has no objection to the country for the Summer months. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, A SITUATION as seamstress and ladies' maid; understands all kinds of family sewing, also the use of Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a good hairdresser; also has some knowledge of dressmaking. Call at No. 389 6th-av., from 10 to 2, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid; has no objection to plain sewing; can furnish unexceptionable City references from her last employer; no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER or companion by a middle-aged American lady, of kind and obliging disposition; salary no object, and the best reference given. Call or address, for two days, Mrs. PERRY, No. 73 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is a good baker; will go to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid, or chambermaid and seamstress; best of City reference. Call at No. 85 6th-av., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; will go to the country if required; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as nurse in a private family; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 219 East 38th-st., near 3d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. No. 38 West 25th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT LONG IN the country, a situation as coachman in the country or any part of the United States; he thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness, and is a careful driver; can milk, help in garden or farm; is very anxious to get a steady place where he could have a home and be a faithful man; will be pleasant and cheerfully do what he is told; wages not so much an object; is willing to make himself generally useful; good reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man; thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Address or call for M. H., No. 66 University-place, in C. Graham's harness-store or Brewster & Baldwin's, corner Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as butler, or general inside servant; fully understands his business, and can bring good references from his last employer. Address OGDEN HAGGERTY, No. 26 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single man; has long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has good City references; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER who understands the care of glass-houses, flowers, vegetables, trees in sap, &c.; is single; has the best references. Address VICTOR DUFFET, Box No. 901 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY SINGLE man, a situation; thoroughly understands plain gardening, the care of horses if required; has good City reference, and will make himself generally useful. Address M. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has over 25 years' experience in this country; the best of reference can be given. Address W. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wishes to obtain a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country; is strong and willing to work; can give good reference from his last place. Call or address No. 17 East 30th-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A PERSON OF LONG EXperience in wholesale, retail and prescription wishes an engagement; salary unimportant. Address CHELSEA, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, aged 18, a situation in a book-store or publication house; he writes a good hand. Apply at No. 247 East 35th-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS TO cook, wash and iron and do general housework in a private family, and who are willing to go into the country for the Summer; must have good references from last employer; none others need apply. No. 185 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROETSTANT woman as nurse, to take charge of an infant of three months. None but one who has City references and willing to go to Europe need apply, at No. 27 West 25th-st., on Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS JOBBING-house a boy, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply to C. W. MOORE, No. 331 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN,
Manufacturers and importers,
ARMY AND NAVY GOODS.
Late No 8 Maiden-lane.
Removed to No. 540 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868. }
ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.
Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.
Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.
Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 706 Broadway.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 46 John-st., New-York.

UNION CLAIM AGENCY, NO. 25 CHAMBERS-ST.—Claims on the Government prosecuted in the United States Courts and Departments. Reference, the leading judges and lawyers.
W. H. WOODMAN, Attorney.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, &c., cured by Dr. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, near the bridge. Briggs' Curative a reliable remedy. Sold everywhere. By mail 60 cents and $1 20.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EASTER WEEK.
GRAND OPERA.
CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
The public are respectfully informed that several of the leading vocal artists at present in the United States have decided upon giving
THREE PERFORMANCES OF GRAND OPERA DURING EASTER WEEK.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
MARTHA.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 15,
FRA DIAVOLO.
On SATURDAY MORNING, April 18,
A GRAND MATINEE.
Among the artists forming this
COMBINATION
are Miss MINNIE A. HAUCK,
Mme. NATALI TESTA,
Signor LOTTI,
Signor BELLINI,
Signor ANTONUCCI, &c.
A FULL ORCHESTRA
AND COMPLETE CHORUS.
The management would distinctly state that no disappointment will be permitted to occur.
Admission..........$1
Reserved seats..........50 cents extra
Family circle..........50 cents
Private boxes, (without distinction or locality.)..........$8
Ticket offices will be opened on Saturday morning, April 11, at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and the Theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MAX MARETZEK,
given by the stockholders of the Academy and others in Brooklyn.
TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
with the following immense and attractive programme:
Part 1.—Overture, William Tell.
Part 2.—Grand Duet from the Huguenots.
Part 3.—The entire Opera of Carnival of Venice.
Part 4.—Last Act of Trovatore.
Tickets to be had at No. 114 Broadway and Brooklyn Academy of Music. Reserved seats $2.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11,
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
Seats secured at Academy and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
Second Balcony, $1.
May be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.
In compliance with requests that have been made to Mr. DICKENS, the price of tickets for the Second Balcony on these occasions will be ONE DOLLAR EACH. Tickets may be obtained at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS.
Reserved seats for any of the above readings can be procured at No. 114 Broadway,
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

DICKENS' READINGS—SEATS IMMEDIately in front of Mr. Dickens' stand, in rows B, C, G, and O, for sale at No. 94 Warren-st., up stairs.

"PULLING HARD AGAINST THE STREAM."
New song, "Nellie's Gone Forever;" "The Cuckoo's Notes," with cuckoo call; each 30c., mailed. Flute or violin arrangements, 15c.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st. Branch No. 208 Bowery.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

RAILROADS.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
The Spring arrangements for running trains will go into effect on MONDAY, April 13, 1868.
LEAVE NEW-YORK.
7 A. M.—Mail for Easton and intermediate stations.
9:30 A. M.—Dover accommodation.
1:30 P. M.—Easton express.
3:20 P. M.—Hackettstown mail.
4 P. M.—{ Lehigh Valley express. Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
5 P. M.—Morristown express.
6:30 P. M.—Morristown accommodation.
For further changes see bills.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of Dickens' beautiful home story of
OLIVER TWIST.
Characters by MR. J. W. WALLACK, MR. E. L. DAVENPORT, MISS MARY BARRETT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. A. W. YOUNG, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. J. LEONARD, MR. T. WARD, MR. E. MILTON, MR. J. CURTAN, MR. E. CASHIN, MR. C. WHITE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. E. DURAND, MR. G. SHERMAN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY SCOTT, MISS CARMAN, MISS J. TIMONY, MISS MONELL.
In reply to a very great number of inquiries and applications, Mr. Wallack begs to announce that a
ROSEDALE MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY, April 11.
Doors open at 12½; performance commences at 1.
MONDAY, APRIL 13, THE HONEYMOON.
TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, (last time) STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.
SECOND ROSEDALE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, APRIL 18.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

FRENCH THEATRE—EXTRA.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
TO-DAY AT 1 O'CLOCK,
ALL THE ORIGINAL ARTISTS
AND
BRILLIANT MISE EN SCENE.
Seats secured as per evening performances at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peter's, 200 Broadway.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA
OF THE WAR,
Will be given
At the Hall Nos. 954 and 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st.,
On TUESDAY AND EVERY EVENING,
At 8 o'clock.
Matinees WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M.
COMPRISING
Forty elaborately-finished paintings, drawn with strict topographical and historic accuracy, and exhibiting with EQUAL JUSTICE the skill and bravery of the contending forces in the great struggle; affording a review of the Decisive Battles and incidents of the war, from
FORT SUMTER TO THE SURRENDER,
Graphically delineated and explained
By the accomplished MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH, lately from California.
ADMISSION..........FIFTY CENTS
RESERVED SEATS..........ONE DOLLAR
Tickets can be obtained at the following places:
Fifth-av. Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at door, No. 954 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER
AND PEALS OF APPLAUSE
from densely crowded audiences nightly greet
THE PHENOMENAL PERFORMANCES
of that most extraordinary of animals,
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS,
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS,
which is admitted by all to be
THE MOST UNIQUE NOVELTY,
and has proved
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION,
ever introduced in the Equestrian arena
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE
BY THE MATCHLESS CIRCUS TROUPE.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM SHAKESPEARE
BY
MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.
The public are respectfully informed that
Mrs. KEMBLE
will read the
FOUR FOLLOWING PLAYS OF SHAKESPEARE:
ON TUESDAY EVENING, April 21,
KING HENRY THE FIFTH.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 22,
TWELFTH NIGHT.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 24,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, April 25,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M.
The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Tickets for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.
The sale of tickets for the entire series will begin at STEINWAY HALL on THURSDAY MORNING, April 16, at 9 o'clock A. M. Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 17, and the following days.

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN BOSTON.
The first regular Triennial Festival of the
HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY
will be held at the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, during the first week in May, with a
CHORUS OF 650 VOICES
And an
ORCHESTRA OF 100 MUSICIANS.
ARTISTS OF EMINENCE, both vocal and instrumental, have been engaged, and negotiations are pending for others of celebrity. The ORATORIOS and SYMPHONIES selected for this occasion will thus be rendered in a more complete and perfect manner than ever before in this country.
The Festival will open on the morning of TUESDAY, May 5, and be continued through the week, closing on Sunday evening, the 10th. The performances will consist of FIVE ORATORIOS and FOUR SYMPHONY CONCERTS, nine in all.
B. J. LANG will preside at the GREAT ORGAN. The whole will be under the direction of CARL ZERRAHN, Conductor.
LORING B. BARNES, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY, APRIL 12.
GRAND EASTER SUNDAY CONCERT,
on which occasion
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
will appear in a grand Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert, assisted by
MME. NATALIE TESTA, Contralto.
Mr. GEO. SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist.
Mr. CARL ROSA, Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Piano Accompanyist.
The first part of the Concert will consist entirely of Sacred Music, and the second will embrace a varied selection of
BALLADS, GLEES AND MADRIGALS.
General admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; for sale at the ticket office of the hall, at the theatre ticket office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, and at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway. The sale of tickets will commence on THURSDAY MORNING.

MUSICAL.

HAZELTON BROS.
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

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A LADY WILL SELL FOR IMMEDIATE cash a splendid rosewood pianoforte, modern improvements; price $450; worth double the amount: celebrated maker; in perfect order; sweet powerful tone. Call at No. 28 3d-st., basement door.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Eighty-second-street, from the Second-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Harlem River, (where not already opened,) in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of the City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated New-York, March 21, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDing to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867.
PETER COLYER, Administrator.
o19-law6mSa*

THE URETHROTOME.—THIS IS THE term selected to designate six instruments, one of which is adapted to each variety of stricture of the urethra. Any case, however aggravated, can be instantly relieved and consecutively permanently cured by the patient himself, in two months, without further interference. See SCALPEL, No. 46, for three lectures on stricture, to his private surgical class, by Edward H. Dixon, M. D. For sale by EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House. Price 50 cents. Office hours, for consultation, from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av. The instruments are not for sale, and can be used personally by the inventor only.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SATURDAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
39th and 40th performances of G. L. Fox's new pantomime
AFTERNOON at 1½ | HUMPTY DUMPTY.
and TO-NIGHT at 8. | HUMPTY DUMPTY.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN.
Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun, splendid comic tricks. Brilliant dancing. Exquisite scenes.
Miles. RITA SANGALI, BETTY RIGL, LAURENT, Mons. BAPTISTAN, LEAH, LA PETITE RAVEL, Miss CARRIE A. MOORE, J. ENGLER.
FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 1½.
Admission, 75c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50; family circle, 50c. To matinee—balcony chairs, $1; children, 50c.

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Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Curtain rises at 7¾; terminates at 11 o'clock.
SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1868,
afternoon at 1, evening at 7¾,
86TH AND 87TH REPRESENTATION.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF THE GREAT SPECTACLE,
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing Jarrett & Palmer's very celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The scenery, costumes, appointments, &c., entirely new.
The piece concluding with a
MAGNIFICENT TRANSFORMATION,
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
the most elaborately chaste and beautiful
WORK OF SCENICAL ART
ever presented in America.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
EASTER MONDAY, April 13,
ENTIRE CHANGE.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

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H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
UNBOUNDED PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.
FOURTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK
of
LA BELLE HELENE.
MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
with its enchanting music, superb chorus, orchestra and
GORGEOUS MISE EN SCENE,
BY THE RENOWNED PARISIAN ARTISTS.
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE
THIS SATURDAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
THIS SATURDAY EVENING, IN BROOKLYN,
THE GRAND DUCHESS AT THE ACADEMY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents. GRAND REOPENING ON EASTER MONDAY, April 13. An adaptation from "LA BELLE HELENE," by Molineaux St. John, Esq., entitled
PARIS AND HELEN,
OR,
THE GRECIAN ELOPEMENT,
in which the fascinating WORRELL SISTERS, (SOPHIA, IRENE and JENNIE,) will make their reappearance after an absence of three months, as Helen, Paris and Orestes, supported by a full burlesque Company and a brilliant Chorus, selected from the Italian and French Operas.
The theatre has been entirely reconstructed—four new private boxes, stage widened, repapered, repainted, upholstered, carpeted, &c., making it one of the neatest and most comfortable places of amusement in the City.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Box book open from 8 till 6.

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THIS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
CHANFRAU'S LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
MATINEE AT 1½. | EVENING AT 7¾.
CHANFRAU. | CHANFRAU.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME. | OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.
WIDOW'S VICTIM. | TOODLES.
EASTER MONDAY, A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
The great originals in
THE FAIRY CIRCLE, and
THE CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY.

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The Management of the BROADWAY THEATRE find sincere pleasure in announcing an engagement with the
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The original impersonators of
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Commencing on
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Box book for the Williams nights now open.

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Miss FANNY, the brilliant versatile artiste, as VANDERDECKEN, in THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, HANDSOME JACK, THE HIGHWAYMAN.

IRVING HALL.
TO-NIGHT.
THE LAST SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
PROGRAMME:
Quartet, D minor..........Mozart
Sonate, Piano and Violoncello, op. 5..........Beethoven
Sonate, Piano, G minor, op. 22..........Schumann
Octet, E flat, op. 20..........Mendelssohn
Wm. Mason, Theo. Thomas, J. Mozenthal, G. Matzka, F. Bergner, assisted by Mr. S. B. Mills, Messrs. L. Meyer, J. Hess, C. Rheass, R. Hennig.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTE.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
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BY
MRS. FRANCIS ANNE KEMBLE.
T. B. PUGH has the honor to announce that
MRS. KEMBLE
will give a series of
FOUR READINGS
AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
in the following order:
ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13,
CYMBELINE.
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 15,
KING LEAR.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 17,
THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH.
ON SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 18,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock P. M. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.
Admission to each Reading, $1.
Reserved Seats, $1 50.
Single tickets, for each reading, may be procured on FRIDAY, April 10, and the following days.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the hall. To avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

GEO. VANDENHOFF'S
DICKENS MATINEE.
SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock.
DODWORTH HALL.
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
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MRS. GAMP.
Tickets, with reserved seat, $1.

MISS LACOSTE AT DE GARMO'S HALL.
THIRD RECITAL OF JULIUS CÆSAR,
MONDAY EVENING NEXT AT EIGHT.
Seats at Hall, Nos. 895, 711, 701, 652, and 114 Broadway.

BEFORE MARRIAGE, AFTER MARRIAGE.
Two beautiful paintings by
CARL HUBNER,
now on view at the LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, together with the entire collection of Messrs. Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia.
Sale 17th and 18th April.

LECTURES.

LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY IN HARLEM.—FOWLER & WELLS, New-York, announce two lectures in National Hall, Harlem, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, April 13 and 14, at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Public examinations at each lecture.

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Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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IMPEACHMENT.

(Continued from First Page.)

make exchanges of prisoners of war, under the arrangement made by Gen. DIX.

Mr. BUTLER—What is the object of that?

Mr. STANBERY—To bring round the reasons why there was an interruption in the Adjutant-General's position.

Q.—What was the next service? A.—I went twice or three times to Harrisburg to organize volunteers and correct some erroneous—not erroneous exactly, but in order to put skeleton regiments together; once to Philadelphia and twice to Harrisburg; I was sent to Harrisburg also at the time that LEE was invading Maryland and Pennsylvania; afterward I was sent down on the Mississippi River.

Q.—What was your duty there? A.—My duty was threefold: First, to inspect the army in that part of the country; second—

Mr. BUTLER—Would not that appear better by the order?

A.—I have it.

Mr. STANBERY suggested that such a course would tend to delay.

Mr. BUTLER—Very well, we don't want to spend time.

Question by Mr. STANBERY—What was your other duty? A.—To take charge of negro regiments, and organize them.

Q.—Were you the first officer who organized those negro regiments? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Who was prior to you? A.—I think General BUTLER organized them before me.

Q.—What number of regiments were organized under your care? A.—I organized upward of 80,000 colored men; the particular number of regiments I don't recollect.

Q.—After this service was performed what was the next special duty you were detailed on? A.—I returned when I heard of the surrender of Gen. LEE; I then came to Washington; the next duty I entered upon was to make an examination of the Provost Marshal-General's offices throughout the country—first at Washington and then at other cities.

Q.—What next? A.—Then I was ordered on my last service; I was ordered throughout the United States to examine the national cemeteries under the law passed by Congress; that duty I have performed, but my report is not yet in: it is very voluminous.

Q.—These duties fall under your proper duties as Adjutant-General? A.—Perfectly, and as Inspector of the army.

Q.—This last duty, the inspection of cemeteries, was the last special duty you have been called upon to perform? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you return from having performed that special duty? A.—I came to Washington on three different occasions.

Q.—The last time—when your last service was performed—the last detail upon the national cemeteries—when did you return from that duty? A.—I don't think I am able to state the day, but it was toward the close of the year.

Q.—You say you had then completed this last detail or duty? A.—Yes, Sir; I had visited every State where cemeteries were made; there are only one or two small ones I have not visited.

Q.—You were then ready to make your report? A.—Yes, Sir; I am ready now; and had it not been for interruptions of this sort I should have made it.

Q.—You have not since been detailed upon any other special service except about the War Department? A.—No, Sir; I was returned to the office.

Q.—At what time were you returned to your Adjutant-General's office? A.—The President gave me a note to Gen. GRANT, dated Feb. 13, and I received a note from Gen. GRANT, I think it was the 14th.

Q.—Who had occupied your office during your absence? A.—Gen. TOWNSEND, the Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.

Q.—Then you never lost your rank as Adjutant-General. A.—No, Sir, I spoke to the President about a month ago, stating that when I got through with this business, I would like to have charge of my office.

Mr. BUTLER—I wish to object to any conversation between this person and the President.

Mr. STANBERY—This is simply his application to the President to restore him to his duties.

Q.—You applied once or twice for restoration? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On the 13th of February you received the order which you requested? A.—It was not a note to me, but to Gen. GRANT.

Q.—To restore you to your position? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When after that did you see the President, and what did he say to you? or did you see him between that time and the time you received your order on the 21st? A.—Yes, Sir, on one occasion. I went over to tender my resignation.

Q.—After you had been restored to your office? A.—Yes, Sir. The resignation Mr. STANTON gave me.

Q.—Was that the first time he spoke to you about taking possession of the War Office.

Mr. BUTLER—I object to that as leading, grossly leading. Was that the first time he spoke, assuming that he had spoken?

Mr. STANBERY—We will come to it in another way.

Q.—Do you recollect what occurred on the 21st of February? A.—Yes, sir. I thought your question was anterior to that.

Mr. STANBERY—It was. Q.—What happened at the War Office on the 21st of February, in regard to closing the office on the succeeding day, the 22d? A.—About 12 o'clock I went up, myself, and asked Mr. STANTON, then Secretary of War, if I should close the office the next day, the 22d of February. He directed me to do it, and I sent a circular around to the different departments.

Q.—Was not that order made by you as Adjutant-General? Yes, sir, by his order.

Q.—Was that before you had seen the President that day. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What took place after you had issued that order? A.—Very soon after I issued it I received a note from Col. MOORE, private Secretary to the President, that the President wished to see me; I immediately went over to the White House and saw the President; he came out of his library; he had two communications in his hand.

Q.—He came out with two papers in his hands? A.—Yes, Sir; he handed them to Col. MOORE to read; they were read to me; one was addressed to Mr. STANTON dismissing him from office, and directing him to turn over to me the books, papers, &c., pertaining to the War Department; the other was addressed to myself, appointing me Secretary of War *ad interim*, and stating that Mr. STANTON had been directed to transfer his office to me.

Q.—Was that the first time you saw those papers, or either of them? A.—The first time.

Q.—You had no hand in writing those papers, or dictating them? A.—Nothing whatever.

Mr. BUTLER—That is rather leading, again.

Mr. STANBERY (to witness)—What was said by the President at that time, to you, or by you to the President?

Mr. BUTLER—A single word, Sir. Do you propose to put in a conversation with the President?

Mr. STANBERY—I do.

Mr. BUTLER—Between this party and the President?

Mr. STANBERY—I do. It was at the time the letters were handed him by the President.

Mr. BUTLER—I have no objections.

Mr. STANBERY (to witness)—What did he say? A.—He said he was determined to support the Constitution and the laws, and he wanted me to do the same; [great laughter;] I told him I would. [Laughter.]

Q.—What further took place? A.—He then directed me to deliver this paper addressed to Mr. STANTON to him.

Q.—Was that all? Did you then leave? A.—Then I told him that I was going to take somebody out of my Department with me to see that I had delivered them: and I stated that I would take Gen. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General in my Department.

Q.—You told the President that you would take him along to witness the transaction? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did you do then? A.—I then went over to the War Department and went into one of my rooms and told Gen. WILLIAMS I wished him to go with me; I didn't tell him for what purpose; I didn't tell him what for, but I told him to note what occurred; I then went to the Secretary's room and handed him the first paper, which was that paper addressed to him.

Q.—What took place then? Did he read it? A.—He got up and said, "Good morning," and I handed him that paper, and he put it down on the corner of his table, and sat down, and presently he took it up and read it. He then said: "Do you wish me to vacate the office at once, or will you give me time to get my private property together. I said: "Act your pleasure."

Q.—Did he say what time he would require? A.—No, Sir; I did not ask him. I then handed him the paper addressed to me, which he read. He asked me to give him a copy.

Q.—What did you say? A.—In the meantime Gen. GRANT came in and I handed it to him; he asked if it was for him; I said "No," merely for his information; then I went down to my own room.

Q.—Is it below that of the Secretary's? A.—Below Gen. SCHRIEVER'S room.

Q.—On the lower floor? A.—Yes, Sir; a copy was made, which I certified as Secretary of War *ad interim*. [Laughter.] I took that up and handed it to him; he then said: "I don't know whether I will obey your instructions;" he stood there; nothing more passed, and I left.

Q.—Was Gen. GRANT there at the second interview?

A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Gen. WILLIAMS go up with you the second time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time of the day was this? A.—I think it was about 12 when I went to see the Secretary, and after that I came down to the President's about 1 o'clock, I suppose.

Q.—Immediately after you had written the order to close the office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that all that occurred between you and the Secretary on the 21st? A.—I think it was; oh no, no, I was thinking of the 22d.

Q.—What followed? A.—I went into the other room and I said that I should issue orders as Secretary of War; he said that I should not, or that he would countermand them; and he turned round to SCHRIVER and TOWNSEND, who were in the room, and directed them not to obey my orders as Secretary of War.

Q.—Was that on the 21st or 22d? A.—The 21st. He wrote a note and handed it to me.

Q.—Have you got that note? A.—I gave it to you, I think. (Witness searches his pockets.) The note was dated the 21st.

Mr. STANBERY produces the paper.

Q.—See if that is the paper? A.—That is it, Sir; the body of it is not in Mr. STANTON's handwriting; he took it out to Gen. TOWNSEND; a copy was made and Mr. STANTON signed it and handed it to me.

Q.—Will you read it, if you please?

Mr. BUTLER said, "Wait a moment, if you please;" but so rapid was the witness that he had read the date, &c., and had got as far as "Sir" before the honorable Manager could stop him, amid general laughter.

After examination, Mr. BUTLER made no objection, and the witness read the letter, dated Feb. 21, commanding him to abstain from issuing any order other than in his capacity as Adjutant-General of the Army, by EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Q.—Did you see the President after that interview?

A.—I did.

Q.—What took place

OBJECTION BY THE MANAGERS.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President and Senators, to the conversation between the President and Gen. THOMAS after the time I would not object, as you may observe, to any orders and directions which the President gave, or any conversation had between the President and Gen. THOMAS at the time of issuing the commission; but now the commission has been issued, the demand has been made, it has been refused; the peremptory order given to Gen. THOMAS to mind his own business, to keep out of the War Office has been put in evidence. Now, suppose the President, by talking to Gen. THOMAS, or Gen. THOMAS by talking to the President, confirm his own declarations for the purpose of making evidence in favor of himself, the Senate has already by solemn vote in consequence, I believe, of a decision of the presiding officer, that there was such evidence of criminal intent between these parties as to allow us to put in the acts of either to bear on the other. But I challenge any authority that can be be shown anywhere that when we are trying a man for an act before any tribunal, whether a Judicial Court, or any other body of trial—I challenge anybody, I say, to show that testimony can be given of what the respondent said in his own behalf, especially to his servant, or *a fortiori* to his coconspirators, the conspiracy being presumed. Can it be that the President can call up any officer of the army, and by talking to him after the act he has done, justify the act? The act that we complain of was the removal of Mr. STANTON and the appointment of Mr. THOMAS. That has been done—that is, if he can be removed at all. I understand the argument just presented to us by the learned counsel to be that, even after having delivered his argument, there was no removal at all, and no appointment at all. If that is the case, there has not been anything at all done and we may as well stop here, but the point of his argument, to wit: That the only power of removal remained in the President, or in the President and the Senate, if that be true, then all that it wanted to be quite right depended on STANTON's legs in walking out, because everything had been done but that. We insist that there was a removal; that there was an appointment, and that is the act which is being inquired about, whatever the character of that act is, be it better or worse, but after that act I say that Gen. THOMAS cannot make evidence by talking to the President, nor can the President by speaking to THOMAS. Even suppose that the act was as innocent a thing as conspiracy to get up a lawsuit, then after the conspiracy had taken place and had consummated in the act, they could not put in the declarations. There is not much evidence of such a conspiracy, because I suppose if the President conspired with anybody to get up a lawsuit, he conspired with the Attorney-General, and not with his Adjutant General. But even a thing so innocent as that could not, after it was done, have been ameliorated the time altered or changed by the declarations of the parties, one for the other; therefore, *a fortiori*, I must object, and I need go any further now than objecting to any evidence of what the President says which is not a part of the thing done, a part of the *res gestæ*, or any conversation which took place after the act took place.

Mr. STANBERY—Mr. Chief Justice, if I understand the case, as the gentleman supposes it to be, now the whole case depends on the removal of Mr. STANTON.

Mr. BUTLER—I have not said any such thing. I don't know what you understand.

MR. STANBERY'S REPLY.

Mr. STANBERY—You say it stands between STANTON's commission and the order for his removal. And does your conspiracy stop there? Does your case stop there? What is the question? And I agree, myself, that your case stops with that order, because I agree with the view taken by the honorable Manager, that that did, in fact, remove STANTON. If it did, it was a law that gave it that effect. There is no question about a removal merely in effect, no question about an ouster by force here, but a question about a legal removal. I understand the Manager to say that that act order, in his judgment, effected a legal removal, and it was not necessary for Mr. STANTON's legs to remove him out of the office; he was already out. If STANTON is out by the order then it must be a legal order, making a legal removal, not a forcible, illegal ouster. But, says the learned Manager, the transaction ended in giving the order and receiving the order. You are to have no testimony of what was said by the President or Gen. THOMAS except what was said just then, because that was the transaction—that was the *res gestæ*. Does the learned gentleman forget his testimony? Does he forget how he attempted to make a case? Does he forget what took place on all the evidence between the President and Gen. THOMAS; not what we are now going into, but what took place at night. Does he forget the sort of a case against the President not at that time when that order was given, not before nor at the period of which we are now talking, but at night under his conspiracy courts. The gentleman has undertaken to give in evidence that on one night of the 21st Gen. THOMAS declared that he was going to enter that office by force. That is the matter which our evidence is now addressed to—that the conspiracy between Gen. THOMAS and the President was one that should be executed by the exhibition of force, intimidation and threats. And to prove that what has he got? The declaration of Gen. THOMAS, not made under oath, as we propose to have them made now, but his declarations, not made under oath when the President was present and could contradict him, not as now under oath, and of a conversation when the President could contradict him or might have. He has gone into all that to make a case against the President of this conspiracy, and not merely that, but on the 22d again: and not only that, but so far back as the 9th of March at the President's levee, brings a witness here with the eyes of all Maryland upon him.

Mr. BUTLER and Senator JOHNSON simultaneously—Delaware. [Laughter.]

Mr. STANBERY—Delaware—with the eyes of all Delaware upon him. He proves by that witness, or thinks he proves, that on that night Gen. THOMAS also made a declaration, involving the President in this conspiracy, as a party to a conspiracy to keep Mr. STANTON out of office. Well, now, how are we to defend against these charges, or declarations, brought up in regard to the 9th, the 21st, the 22d, and again, as early as March? Does not the transaction run all along through? How is the President to defend himself against it but by calling Gen. THOMAS in the first place? May he not call Gen. THOMAS? Is Gen. THOMAS impeached here as a conspirator, so that his mouth is shut with regard to the transaction? Not at all. He is brought here as a witness. What better can the evidence be have to contradict this conspiracy than that of one of the conspirators? For if THOMAS did not conspire, the President did not conspire. A man cannot conspire by himself alone? How are we to contradict without this testimony? What was stated in regard to the night of the 21st? There is an interview on the afternoon of the 21st. I wish to know that when he received that order he gave no orders, and gave no instructions to use force; but at the subsequent meeting, on the afternoon of that when THOMAS returned; and told him that STANTON refused to give up the office. The President gave no directions and entered into no conspiracy. And that according to the night of the 21st, when Gen. THOMAS spoke of his own intentions, he had no authority to speak for the President. It seems to be that that is very the best testimony we can give, and the most legal and admissable. It is not after the transaction is ended, not after the proof on the other side is ended as to the conspiracy; but it is long before. They are not through with their proof, and may have evidence tending to prove it.

MR. BUTLER'S REMARKS.

Mr. BUTLER—Mr. President, I think I must have made myself very poorly understood, if what I said has been fairly met or attempted to be met by the learned counsel. This is my objection—not that they shan't prove by Gen. THOMAS that he did not say what he did say to Mr. BURLEIGH. He will be a bold man to say that he did not say it, however—not that they shant prove that he said what he did say to Mr. KARSENER; not that they shan't show any fact which is competent to be shown. But the proposition I make is a legal proposition, and it has not been met or touched by the argument. The counsel do not pretend to show that Gen. THOMAS did not say to Mr. BURLEIGH "we are not to use force," by proving what was said between THOMAS and the President. We say that the President cannot put in his declaration, and I challenge a law book to be brought in before this Senate—common law, Parliamentary law, statutory law, constitutional law, or a law unto yourselves. In any law we meet, no such proposition as that was ever held; it never was held. Go to your own reading: tell me of a case where, after a man has done an act, which act is complained of, and when he is on trial for that act, he can bring his servant or his co-conspirator, and show what he said to him in order to me his justification. What thief could not defend himself by that means? What murderer could not defend himself by that means?—showing conversation the one for the other, and the other for the one, after the act done. Now, it is said (and I hope this case will not be carried on by some little snap catch of a word) that I said there was a removal, and therefore I must have said that it was a legal removal. I say this: There never was a legal removal of Mr. STANTON. There was an act of removal, so far as the President of the United States could exercise the power; so far as he could do it; so far as he is criminally responsible for it; so far as he must be held to every intendment of the consequences of it, as much as though STANTON had gone out in obedience to it, because, Mr. President, he is the Chief Executive. He has the army and the navy. He has issued an order to an officer of the army to take possession; but I am now upon this proposition—not that the President shan't ask Gen. THOMAS, Sir, do you conspire? and I will ask him in return "Do you conspire with the President?" Do you do this or do you do that? But my proposition is that they cannot put in what the President said to THOMAS and what THOMAS said to the President after he had given the order. The learned counsel says: "Why, these gentlemen Managers have put in what Gen. THOMAS said all along." I understand that; so we can and what the President said all along. It is the commonest thing in all courts of justice where I have seen cases tried, and where I have not—the books are all one way. It is the commonest thing in the world to put in the conversation of a criminal made down to the day of trial; made the moment the officer brings him and puts him into the dock; but who ever heard of a case bringing what he said to his accomplice after the act was done, be the act what it may? It is said we must allow them to put this act in because the President cannot defend himself otherwise. He has all the facts to defend himself. What I mean to say is that he shall not defend himself by word of mouth, and do not claim that the conspiracy was made between the 21st of February and the 7th of March. I claim that it was made before that time, and I expect to be able before we get through to convince everybody else of it. I say that I find certain testimony of it between these two dates. I do not object to them asking Gen. THOMAS what he said to Mr. BURLEIGH, or what he said to anyone else. I have put in what he said about it, but as to putting in the President's declarations after the time, I do not want any more of these exceptions. We have the simple orders given by the President to his subordinate. It is a very harmless thing, quite in the common course, given to him with a flourish of trumpets: "I want you to sustain the Constitution and the law," and the officer says: "I shall sustain the Constitution and the law." Don't we understand what that is? It is a declaration made for the purpose of evidence. Does he ever say to any officer, as he commissions him: "Now, I want you to sustain the Constitution and the laws," and then, solemnly, that officer say: "I will sustain the Constitution and the laws?" Why was it done in this case? Done for the purpose of blinding whatever Court should try the case, in order that it might be put in as an exemplification—("O, I didn't mean to do anything but to sustain the Constitution and the laws, and I said so at the time")—put him out of the usual and ordinary course of things, and it is to prove any number of these declarations, got up and manufactured by this criminal at the time when he was going to commit the crime, and after the crime was committed, and then to give him the opportunity to manufacture testimony such as never was heard.

Mr. EVARTS—Mr. Chief Justice: If the crime, as it is called, of the President of the United States, was complete when this written order was handed by him to Gen. THOMAS, why have the Managers occupied your attention with other and later proceedings in this trial? In the removal of Mr. STANTON, the first, the only act in regard to that removal which the Managers introduced was that of the 22d, and the presentation of Gen. THOMAS there and then, with the purpose, as it was said, of forcibly ejecting Mr. STANTON from the office of Secretary of War. That is the act; that is the fact; that is the *res gestæ* on which they stand, and it was by the combination of the delegate from Dakota, invited to attend and take part in that act; that the force was sought to be brought into this case in the intention of the President of the United States, with this act, this fact, this *res gestæ* of the 22d was drawn from the hear-say evidence of what Gen. THOMAS had said, and by the pledge of the Managers that they would connect the President with it, and now in the presence of a court of justice and in the Senate of the United States, the Managers of the House of Representatives, showing in the name of all the people of the United States, say that when we seek to show what did occur between the President and Gen. THOMAS up to the time of the only act, and the fact that they introduce on the 22d Gen. THOMAS by hearsay evidence of Gen. THOMAS, statements of what he meant to do, they have sought to implicate the President in the intent to cause force to be used by the pledge that they would connect the President with it, and we offer the evidence that we said in the first place should have been brought here under oath of this agent or actor himself, to prove what the connection of the President was. When it has let in secondary evidence, and we are undertaking to show by the oath of the actor, the agent, the officer what really occurred between the President of the United States and himself, they say this is of no consequence; that is no part of res gestæ; that is no sequence showing what the relation between the parties was. Why, Mr. Chief Justice and Senators, the learned Managers had objected that Gen. THOMAS was not to be received as a witness because he was a conspirator, some of those observations of the learned Managers might have some application, but that is not the topic—that is not the claim which the learned Manager has presented to your notice. It is that Gen. THOMAS, being a competent witness to speak the truth here as to whatever is pertinent to this case is not to be permitted to say what was the agency, what was the insurrection, what the concomitant observations of the President of the United States at every interview antecedent to the time about which they have given us evidence. The Managers have given evidence as to what Gen. THOMAS had been empowered by the President to say or do, something which makes his statement pertinent to commit the President. Now, if they can show through General THOMAS by hearsay what they claim is to implicate the President in intent, then we can certainly prove by General THOMAS, up to any date in reference to which evidence has been offered, all that did occur between the President and himself, in order that if there has been the connection, it may be stated, correctly and precisely, and that if there has been no connection between them that disconnection may be made absolute and complete.

MR. BINGHAM'S REMARKS.

Mr. BINGHAM replied on the part of the Managers, He said: The Senators will notice that an attempt is now made, for the first time in the course of this trial, and I think I may say for the first time in the presence of any tribunal of justice in this country by respectable counsel, to introduce in the defence of an accused criminal, his own declarations, made after the fact. Before this second interview referred to in the question, and subsequent to the only act, if crime it be, was committed and completed. The time has not yet come, Senators, for the full discussion of the question whether it was a crime for ANDREW JOHNSON, on the 21st of February, 1868, with intent to violate the act regulating the tenure of civil officers, to issue an order for the removal, as therein expressed to—that the conspiracy between Gen. THOMAS and the President was one that should be executed by the exhibition of force, intimidation and threats. And to prove that what has he got? The declaration of Gen. THOMAS, not made under oath, as we propose to have them made now, but his declarations, not made under oath when the President was present and could contradict him, not as now under oath, and of a conversation when the President could contradict him or might have. He has gone into all that to make a case against the President of this conspiracy, and not merely that, but on the 22d again: and not only that, but so far back as the 9th of March at the President's levee, brings a witness here with the eyes of all Maryland upon him.

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Mr. STANBERY—Delaware—with the eyes of all Delaware upon him. He proves by that witness, or thinks he proves, that on that night Gen. THOMAS also made a declaration, involving the President in this conspiracy, as a party to a conspiracy to keep Mr. STANTON out of office. Well, now, how are we to defend against these charges, or declarations, brought up in regard to the 9th, the 21st, the 22d, and again, as early as March? Does not the transaction run all along through? How is the President to defend himself against it but by calling Gen. THOMAS in the first place? May he not call Gen. THOMAS? Is Gen. THOMAS impeached here as a conspirator, so that his mouth is shut with regard to the transaction? Not at all. He is brought here as a witness. What better can the evidence be have to contradict this conspiracy than that of one of the conspirators? For if THOMAS did not conspire, the President did not conspire. A man cannot conspire by himself alone? How are we to contradict without this testimony? What was stated in regard to the night of the 21st? There is an interview on the afternoon of the 21st. I wish to know that when he received that order he gave no orders, and gave no instructions to use force; but at the subsequent meeting, on the afternoon of that when THOMAS returned; and told him that STANTON refused to give up the office. The President gave no directions and entered into no conspiracy. And that according to the night of the 21st, when Gen. THOMAS spoke of his own intentions, he had no authority to speak for the President. It seems to be that that is very the best testimony we can give, and the most legal and admissable. It is not after the transaction is ended, not after the proof on the other side is ended as to the conspiracy; but it is long before. They are not through with their proof, and may have evidence tending to prove it.

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Q.—Or the President? A.—Not after I left him this time.

Q.—What first happened to you the next morning? A.—The first thing that happened to me next morning was their coming to my house—the Marshal of the District, with the Assistant Marshal and Constables, and they arrested me.

Q.—What time in the morning was that? A.—About 8 o'clock; it was before I had my breakfast; I asked the Marshal if he would permit me to see the President, simply that I might inform him that I had been arrested, and that he kindly consented to, although he said we must not lose any time; he went with me to the President, and I went into the room where the President was; I stated that I had been arrested, at whose suit I did not know.

Mr. BUTLER—to the witness—Stop a moment. To the Chief Justice—Does the presiding officer understand the ruling of the Senate to apply to what took place the next day?

The Chief Justice—The Chief Justice so understands it.

Mr. STANBERY—to the witness—Go on.

WITNESS—The President said "Very, well, that is the place I want it in—the Courts;" he advised me then to go to you, (meaning Mr. STANBERY) and the Marshal permitted me to go to your quarters at the hotel; I told you I had been arrested, and asked you what I should do.

Mr. BUTLER again interrupted the witness, and asked the Chief Justice whether that was within the rules.

Mr. STANBERY—It is a part of the conspiracy. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I have no doubt of it. [Laughter.]

Mr. STANBERY, to the witness—Did you go into the Court?

Witness—I presented myself to Judge CARTER.

Mr. STANBERY—What happened next?

Mr. BUTLER—I object.

Mr. STANBERY, to the witness—Were you admitted to bail?

WITNESS—I was required to give bail in $5,000; I was then discharged from custody; but there is one point which I wish to state, if admissable; I asked the Judge distinctly what that bail meant.

Mr. BUTLER, to the witness—Stop a moment. To the Chief Justice—Does your honor allow that?

Mr. STANBERY, to the witness—That is another part of the case. How long did you remain there?

WITNESS—I suppose I was there altogether about an hour. My friends came in to give bail. I had nobody with me, not even my wife.

Mr. STANBERY—After you were admitted to bail did you go to the War Department?

WITNESS—I did; I think the other matter I was going to mention is material to me.

Mr. BUTLER—I will withdraw the objection if the witness thinks it is material to him.

Mr. STANBERY (to the witness)—Very well; what is the explanation you wish to make? A.—I asked the Judge what it meant, and he said it was simply to present myself at 10 o'clock on the following Wednesday. I then asked him if it stopped me from any of my functions. He said no, it had nothing to do with them. That is the point I wanted to make. [Laughter in the court.]

Q.—State when you next went to the War Department that day? A.—I went immediately to the President after giving bail and stated the facts to him; he made the same answer: "Very well; I wanted to get it into the courts;" I then went to the War Office and found the eastern door locked; this was on the 22d; I asked the Manager for the key, and he told me that he hadn't it. I then went to Mr. STANTON's room—the one which he occupies as an office—and found him there with some six or eight gentlemen. Some of them I recognized, and I understood that they were all members of Congress. They were all sitting. I told the Secretary of War that I came to demand the office; he refused to give it to me, and ordered me to my room as Adjutant-General; I refused to obey; I made the demand a second and a third time, and was still refused, and ordered to my own room; he then said, "You can stand there, and stand as long as you please;" I left the room, and went to the office of Gen. SCHRIEVER, and sat down and had a chat with him as he is an old friend. Mr. STANTON followed me in there, and Gov. MOOREHEAD, a member of Congress from Pittsburgh, Penn., came in. Mr. STANTON told Gov. MOOREHEAD to note the conversation, and I think he took notes of it at a side-table. He asked me pretty much the same questions as before; whether I insisted on acting as Secretary of War, and whether I claimed the office? I gave the direct answer "Yes." Then there was some little chat between the Secretary of War and myself.

Q.—Did these members of Congress withdraw then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Tell us what happened between you and the Secretary of War after they withdrew. A.—I do not recollect what first occured. But I said to him, "The next time you have me arrested"—for I found it was at his suit I was arrested—

Mr. BUTLER—I object to the conversation between the Secretary of War and Gen. THOMAS at a time which we have not put in, because we put in only the time when the other gentlemen were there, and this was something which took place after they had withdrawn.

The Chief Justice—If it was immediately afterward it is a part of the same conversation.

Mr. BUTLER—Does Gen. THOMAS say it was the same conversation?

WITNESS—Mr. STANTON turned to me, and got talking in a very familiar manner with me; I said, "The next time you have me arrested, I think it fit to do it before I get something to eat," [laughter;] I said, "I have had nothing to eat or drink today," [continued laughter;] he put his arm around my neck, as he used to do, in a familiar manner, and ran his hand through my hair, and turned round to Gen. SCHRIEVER and said; "SCHRIEVER, have you got a bottle here? Bring it out." [Roars of laughter.] SCHRIEVER unlocked his desk and took out a small vial. The Secretary then proposed we should have a spoonful of whisky. I said I would take a little. Gen. SCHRIEVER poured it out into a tumbler and divided it equally.

Mr. STANBERY—He shared it evenly? A.—Yes, he took the glasses up this way (indicating) and measured them with his eye. Presently a messenger came in with a full bottle of whisky, and the cork was drawn, and he and I took a drink together.

Q.—Was that all the force exhibited that day? A.—That was all.

Q.—Have you ever at any time attempted to use force to get into that office? A.—At no time.

Q.—Have you ever had instructions from the President to use force, intimidations or threats?

Mr. BUTLER to witness—Stop a moment. "At any time?" That brings it down to-day; but I suppose the ruling does not come down so far as that.

The witness for any that occurred prior to the 21st or 22d of February, and I am content.

Mr. STANBERRY—Well, we will say up to the 9th of March.

Mr. BUTLER—The 9th of March is just as bad as it would be to say till to-day. The President was impeached on the 22d of February, but I suppose he had got up his case then.

Mr. EVARTS—We have a right to the negative up to the point for which you have given any positive evidence, which is the 9th of March.

Mr. BUTLER—We have given no evidence as to what instructions were given by the President. We have given evidence of what Mr. THOMAS has said, but if there is anything in any rule of law this testimony cannot be admitted.

Mr. EVARTS—The point, if anything, Mr. Chief Justice, on which Mr. KARSNER was allowed to state the interview between Gen. THOMAS and himself on the 9th of March, was that Gen. THOMAS' statement then made, might be held to be either from something that had been proved on the part of the Managers, or something that would be proved on the part of the Managers commital of the President. Now, certainly, under the rulings made as well as under the necessary principles of law and justice, the President is entitled to a negative through the witness who knows anything that has been proved as to what occurred between the President and this witness.

Mr. BUTLER—I do not propose to argue any further, for if the point is not sufficiently clear to everybody, no argument of mine can make it plainer. I simply object to the question as to what had been the directions of the President down to the 9th of March after he was impeached. If that testimony can be put into the 9th of March, it can be put in down to this day. To prove that Mr. THOMAS did not say a thing to Mr. KARSNER, they offer to prove that the President did not say any thing to Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. EVARTS—That is not to the point. The point is that negatively we can show up to and include a date concerning which they have given in evidence what they claim to implicate the President. The President had not given any instructions to use force. They have given evidence that this witness, on the 9th of March, spoke of his intent in future to kick Mr. STANTON out. And now we propose to show that up to that time the President of the United States had never given autnority or direction of any kind to use force.

Mr. BUTLER—How does that prove that Mr. THOMAS did not say so?

Mr. EVARTS—It does not prove it in the case. It only proves that he said it without the authority of the President of the United States, which is the point of your appeal.

The CHIEF JUSTICE directed Mr. STANBERY to reduce his questions to writing.

Mr. STEVENS remarked, in a low tone: "Oh, it is not worth while. It is not worth while to appeal to the Senate any more after that decision."

Mr. EVARTS, having overheard the remark, said: Do we understand the Manager to say it is not worth while because the last decision covered the point?

Mr. BUTLER—Whatever was said over here was said between ourselves.

The Chief Justice—The counsel must address the Chief Justice.

The question having been reduced to writing was read as follows:

"Did the President at any time prior to or including the 9th of March, authorize or direct you to use any force, intimidation or threats to get possession of the War Office?"

The Chief Justice said he would submit it to the Senate whether the question should be allowed.

The vote was taken without a division, and the question was permitted to be asked.

The question being put to the witness he replied: He did not.

Q.—Please to state what communication you had with Mr. BURLEIGH on the night of the 21st of February? A.—Mr. BURLEIGH came to my house and asked me whether I was appointed Secretary of War. I told him "Yes." I mentioned what had occurred between Mr. STANTON and myself. I think it was that which led him to ask me what I was going to do. I had had two conversations, one with Mr. BURLEIGH, and the other with Mr. WILKESON. And I said to one of them, I cannot tell which, that if I found my door locked I would break it open; and to the other I said that I would call on Gen. GRANT for force. I have got the conversations mixed up, and cannot separate them; both conversations took place that evening; Mr. BURLEIGH asked me what time I was going to the War Office; I told him I would be there about 10 o'clock next day; I think he said he would be there the next day.

Q.—Did you ask him to come? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was the conversation you had with Mr. KARSNER on the 9th of March? A.—I should like to describe that.

Q.—What did you know about Mr. KARSNER? A.—I knew nothing about him whatever until I saw him there. If I had been asked the question, I would have said I had never seen him before, although my attention has since been called to the fact that I had once seen him in the Spring of 1827 when I happened to be at home.

Q.—What took place at the time? A.—It was toward the end of the President's reception, and I was talking with General —— about going to the door, when I saw a person rushing forward, and he seized me by the hand; I looked surprised; he mentioned his name, but I cannot recollect it; I understood him to say that he was from Newcastle, my native village; he says, however, that he did not use those words; he said he knew my father and my brother, and that he had known me forty years ago. I suppose that must have been about the time I speak of. He held on to my hand. I was surprised at the man's manner, because he came up to me as if I had been an intimate relation of his. I tried to get away from him, but he then told me that he was a Delawarian, and "Said the eyes of all Delaware are on you, and they expect you to stand fast;" I said "Certainly—I shall stand fast;" but as I was about leaving he seized my hand again and asked me the same question the second time, that they appealed to me to stand fast; I said, "Certainly, I will stand fast," and I got away from his hand a second time; he seized my hand again and asked me the same question; I was a little amused and raised myself on my toes, in this way, (indicating,) and said: "Do you not see that I am standing firm?" Then he put this question: "Are you going to kick this fellow out?" I said: "Oh, we'll kick him out by and by."

Q.—Are you certain the "kicking out" came from him first? A.—Certainly, Sir. But yet, I did not intend any disrespect to Mr. STANTON at all; on the contrary, Mr. STANTON always treated me with great kindness, and I would do nothing to treat him with disrespect.

Q.—Did you ever have any idea of kicking Mr. STANTON or anybody? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How came you to use the word at all? A.—Because it was put in my mouth.

Q.—Did you say it seriously or in a jocular way? A.—I said it smilingly, and I was very glad to get away from him, and I went away.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. BUTLER—Do I understand you to say that there had been no unkind feeling between you and Mr. STANTON? A.—No, Sir; I do not think there ever had been; not unkind feelings.

Q.—Differences of opinion, then? A.—Differences of opinion; that is true.

Q.—Did you not believe that he sent you away from the office of Adjutant-General in order that Gen. TOWNSEND might carry on that office. A.—I do not.

Q.—You have not done anything in the Adjutant-General's office as the head of that Department for how many years up